H. A. GRAVES, J. W. OLMSTEAD, & ditors.

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CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR, A Religious and Samily Newspaper,

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mouths. Those to whom the papers are delivered by a carrier through the year, are charged fifty cents extrato defray the expense there are charged fifty cents extrato. Seven copies, for \$2.00. Ministers; 12.00 in advance; 12.00 piles, for \$2.00. Ministers who pay in adlate of the or more subscribers.

their own paper gratis. Any person sending us \$2.00 for his own subscription, by adding to it \$1.50, will be for his own subscription. By adding to it \$1.50, will be to obtain, for one year.

Subscribers in New Hampshire are requested hereafter to send their cammunications and payments to the Publishors, in Boston. Arrearages they will forward to Rev. E. Wostru, at Concord.

Communications to the Publishers or Editors, to serve attention, must be set with a control of the diminution of responsibility by division is a wicked subterfuge, it is the doctrine of the Buconiers. If a legisserve attention, must be set with. sure attention, must be post paid.

Efficient Agents wanted for the paper, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed.

of this preparation has been to aid ministers in the variety and adaptation of their sermons. The collection has been drawn from the writings of the pious evangelical Nonconformist Divines, such as Bishop Hall, Baxter, Howe, Leighton, Henry and others; and also from such modern authors as Stennett, Robinson, Wardlaw and Jay. The volume includes an exposition of one hundred types, and metaphors. While we cannot advise servile dependence on such a the Reformation.

A SCRIPTURAL DEFENCE OF THE TRINTTV, has just been published by Lewis Colby
& Co., which may be had of Gould, Kendall
& Lincoln. The author is Ray. H. Mattison, and the design of the Defeuce is to
afford a check to modern Arianism as taught
by the Compbelliues, Hicksites, New Lights,
Universalists and Mormons; and especially
by a sect calling themselves 'Christians.' It
is a timely production, serving to quicken
attention to what must ever be the central
truth of Christianity.

Luther was now in Rome; the professor
of Wittemberg was in the midst of the Queuen and of Martyrs. There had lived Plautus
and of Martyrs. There had lived Plautus
and Virgil, whose works he had carried with
him into his floister; and all those great
men whose history had so often stirred his
heart. He beheld their statues, and the ruined monuments which still attested their
glory. But all this glory and power had
passed away. He trod under foot the dust
of them. He called to mind, at every step
he took, the melancholy presentiments of
Scipio, when, shedding tears over the ruins A SCRIPTURAL DEPENCE OF THE TRIN-

SPURZHEIM'S PHRENOLOGY.—The contin-STURRELEIM'S PHRENOLOGY.—The continued attention given to phrenology, and the credence with which it is received by a multitude, will render the productions of one of the founders of the system, popular with its numerous advocates. The work of Sourznumerous advocates. The work of Spurz- There, said he, turning a melancholy look heim, is doubtless the most philosophical and able of the treatises that are devoted to the able of the treatises that are devoted to the fore us is finely printed, and is embellished and illustrated with appropriate engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers. Boston:
Waite, Peirce & Co.

Anatomy and Physiology—by Mrs. Gove.
—This book contains a course of lectures addressed to women, on subjects as above; to which there is added an appendix on the

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addressed to women, on subjects as above; to which there is added an appendix on the Water Cure. We cannot endorse all the author's views of physiology, though we doubt not the value of many of the hints which she gives. There is, as it seems to which she gives. There is, as it seems to compare the form the form the form the place of Casar, where the Lord delivered the Apostle Casar where the Lord deli and use, as well externally as internally, and said, doubtless for want of attention ton. Published and sold as above.

LAND.—The first volume of this truly splen-did work is now complete, and the first est thy church? Then, turning himself in number of the second has been issued.

Government and Rectitude,

tislly an individual, an incorporation, one collected identity. It was not to be expected that Heaven should construct a lax and liberal system of morals specially for a government, because it is a collective individual, instead of a simple one. It would be a strange code, which should recognize an act committed under the dictation of one will, as worthy of condemnation, and yet when the worth of the world in the could not, the crowd was too great. Warm in his feeling, and confiding in his disposition, he visited all the churches and chapels, gave credit to all the marvellous stories that mothers, and they would I make my mother blessed. The properties of the properties.

it cannot fulfil them, and which refuses to pay its honest debts according to its ability.

The doctrine that a government is not un-der obligation to be just and honest, has arisen from the impression that responsibility is divided among those who compose and pies, for \$22.00. Ministers who pay in ador more subscribers, \$2.00 each, receive per grais. Any person sending us \$2.00 biscription. Any adding to it \$1.50, will seto any new subscribers, by adding to it \$1.50, will seto any new subscribers whom he is able to a year.

lator, or any other officer or member of the The Editors' Table.

The Edito

Luther's Visit to Rome. The vivid and instructive account of Lu-

ther's first visit to Rome which follows, is taken from D'Aubigne's graphic history of

Luther was now in Rome; the professor Scipio, when, shedding tears over the ruin

Rome then presented a widely different truth. We may be permitted to say, however, that we are firm believers in the surpassing efficacy of cold water, in its application distinguished historians of Germany have rejoice that the multitude of disciples to such a theory, is multiplying. New York & Bos. his army had been defeated by the French HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGwith a dreadful oath, 'Well, now thou are the direction of the country to whose arms he thought to have recourse, he uttered these words, 'Holy Swiss! pray for us.' Ignorance, levity, and dissolute morals, a profane Dr. White, writing on Political Rectitude in the Biblical Repository, speaks thus of the moral responsibilities of government.

There is but one code of morals for States

There is but one code of morals for States and individuals, for a government and its subjects. Government is virtually and essentially an individual, an incorporation, one collected identity. It was not to be expectworthy of condemnation, and yet when the same was the result of two wills in connection, pronounce it harmless; which should in het a heavy penalty on a single man for murder or theft, but for several men untied in the same deed ordain no punishment. It would be strange morals, which should demonstrate the new resolution of a private city. would be strange morals, which should de-nominate the over reaching of a private citi-zen, a fraud and a contemptible cheat, and then commend the same moral act, when committed by a government, as a master stroke of glorious national policy. There

the same corruption he had observed in the inferior clergy. He had hoped better things of them. It was the fashion at the papal court to attack Christianity; and a their value, and are usually worn by their their value, and are usually worn by their their value, and are usually worn by their wives and daughters, both as ornaments and there was no difference between the souls of men and of beasts; and there were young courtiers of the Pope, who affirmed that the orthodox faith was the growth of the cunning invention of the saints.

utterance before him to many indecent jokes, doubtless thinking him one like themselves. They related, amongst other things, laughing, and priding themselves upon it, how when saying mass at the altar, instead of the sacramental words which were to transform the elements into the body and blood of the Saviour, they pronounced over the bread and wine these sarcastic words: 'Bread thou art, and pread thou shalt remain; while thou art, and wine thou shalt remain—Panis es et panis manebis; vinum es et vinum manebis.' Then,' continued they, we elevate the py and all the people worship.' Luther could scarcely believe his ears. His mind, gifted with much vivacity, and even gaiety, in the society of his friends, was remarkable for gravity when treating of serious things. gravity when treating of serious times. These Romish mockeries shocked him. 'I, says he, 'was a serious and pious young monk; such language deeply grieved me. If at Rome they speak thus openly at table, thought I, what if their actions should corespond with their words, and popes, cardi-als, and courtiers should thus say mass. And I who have so often heard them recite i so devoutly, how, in that case, must I have been deceived?

Original and Select.

For the Christian Reflector

Letters from Mrs. Wade.-No. 3.

Tavoy, March 15, 1846. As in my last, I gave you a short descripwe see suspended a bow and arrows, also, money in fashionable indulgences, rem gardens, and also for all other purposes in faith.' Your affectionate sister in Christ, the house, as they seldom have a smaller knife of any description; and this is, indeed, the only tool used in the construction of such houses as I have been describing. Baskets of different sizes, all made to carry on

His astonishment was still greater, when the floor to eat, brass cops and bowls for he found, in the dignitaries of the church, drinking, &c., and various handsome new garments and handkerchiefs of English manufacture hanging round the room, while the little additional property they possess is usuperson was not counted a man of sense, if he ally invested in heavy, roughly made rings did not hold some eccentric and heretical of pure gold, which may always be sold for opinion in relation to the dogmas of the their value, and are usually worn by their orthodox faith was the growth of the cunning invention of the saints.

Luther's office of envoy from the Augustines of Germany procured him invitations to several meetings of distinguished ecclesistics. One day, in particular, he was at table with several prelates: the latter exhibited openly their buffoonery in manuers and impions generaling and did not scruple to give the contraction; and did not scruple to give not always the wife and daughters of the chief who excel in industry and good taste

in making garments. But the steamer is expected soon to take the mail, and I cannot continue this subject. Since writing last month, bro. Mason has returned from his long southern tour among the Karens of his parish. Though we all felt much solicitude with regard to his going alone, with rather delicate health, yet he has been preserved from all dangers, has enjoved a very pleasant season with the dear Karen disciples, and has returned in better

health than usual after such fatiguing labors. Seventy more Karens have been added to the churches of this station by baptism, during the last three months-thirty-one in Mr. Wade's parish, and nineteen in bro. Mason's naking, in all, seven hundred and twenty-siz members of the Karen churches of this station, besides the many who have died in the faith, and a few who have been excluded and have fallen quite away. Among the members of these churches are many promising young men, to be educated for teachers and preachers, so that bro. Cross will have his hands and heart full of most important work for the welfare of this interesting people; and we see daily cause to regret that such teachers had not been provided for them ten years ago.

April 23.-Since writing the above, we tion of the houses of the Karens, you will have heard that bro. Vinton has baptized fornow, I dare say, like to know how they are ty-three the present season, and many others urnished. And in the first place, you will are waiting for the ordinance. Bro. Brayrecollect the houses of the middling and low- ton, at Mergui, has baptized several Pwas, er classes, having usually no partitions, form and twelve more Selongs at one of the one large room, in the middle of which is a islands; and one of the ordained Karen evanlow, rude box, without a cover, filled with gelists, in Barmah-proper, has baptized three earth or ashes, upon which they make a fire hundred and seventy-two this season. Thus when it is cold, and also perform their cook- you see the blessed Holy Spirit is moving ing. Directly above this fire-place is a shelf the great mass of the Karens, in all direct placed sufficiently high to be secure from tions; but you will weep with us, when I the fire, upon which they deposit their cook- tell you that the efforts of the Roman Catho ing pots when not in use, and the few coarse lies begin to be felt in the midst of our pre wls and plates necessary for eating; the cious flocks, since they have been so befloor serving for a table, as it does for chairs reft of the 'under-shepherds' who have been and bedsteads. They have no chimnies, or accustomed to watch over them. The Catheven a hole in the roof for the smoke to pass, lic missions at Maulmain and Mergui, are but the house being so open on every side, strong in men and money, and they openly and the air circulating freely through the and boldly tell our disciples that we are floor, the smoke is less intolerable than deceivers that our Bibles are not true, &c ... would naturally be supposed. In different &c.; and we have just learned that some corners of this house with one room, mats of dear bro. Judson's disciples have joined are spread for sleeping, with a small block of the Roman Catholics, and one of the bes wood, or a bit of the large bamboo, for a pil- assistants in the Mergui district has turned us, far too much of one ideaism in many of the popular works relating to health. Eclecticism here, we believe, embraces the for covering when the nights are cold, and poor Shan-Karens of Mergui, have for years are accustomed, at all times, to sleep in the been under the care of a Burman missionary same garments they wear during the day, who could not speak their language, and Near the door of the habitation, will usually who besides the whole charge of the Burman be seen several pieces of the large kind of department of the mission at Mergui, has bamboo, five or six inches in diameter, and had a sickly and dying family around him, three or four feet in length, which serve for and has looked and begged, in vain, for help water-pails, having a strip of bark fastened year after year, until the providence of God to the upper end by means of a hole, which has removed him from that station, so that enables the Karen girl to suspend the bam- now they are left entirely destitute, unless boo upon her back, the strip of bark passing other brethren leave their own important round the head and across the forehead, in and heavy duties to go to them. So I see which way she goes to the stream of water no other way but these poor, ignorant, but which the Karens usually build their houses, and carries home the water necessary for the left to the tender mercies of those Jesuits. use of the family, frequently carrying three Pray for us, for our hearts are oppresse or four of these water-pails on her back at once, in the same manner as the North how dear to our hearts are these 'little ones' American Indian female carries her infant for whom the Saviour shed his own precious when travelling. On one side of the house, blood, and when you are spending your two or three large, heavy knives, which serve as what it costs the church to keep up this conaxes to clear the forests for their fields and formity to the world. 'Lord, increase our

Divine Love.

kets of different sizes, all made to carry on the back in the way the girls do the water, will be seen in various parts of a Karen heart! the very darling of his bosom! the bles gathered and brought in from the fields, cotton newly picked, &c., &c.; also, a spinning-wheel, reel, and weaving apparatus, all of the simplest, rudest description, which, house, containing rice, ground and made source of true happiness! the pure quinter-ready for boiling or for the market, vegeta-This is an actionate of purgatory by my masses, my prayers, and contact of glutinas national policy. There is a continuation of glutinas national policy. There is a continuation of a glutinas national policy. There is a continuation of any other purposes, form such as a great national policy of the simplest, respect to the purposes, form such as a great national policy of the simplest, respect to the purposes, form such as a great national policy of the simplest, respect to the purposes, form such as a great national policy of the simplest, respect to the purposes, form such as a great national policy of the simplest, respect to the simplest and love of the gooped, but not the form in mining its earlier function and love of the gooped, but not the glut, but the darkness was far from being the connection of any other purposes, form such as a great national policy. It was not considered for any other purposes, form such as a great national policy of the simplest, respect to the purposes, form such as a great national policy of the simplest pol

and uses money belonging to creditors, then is a society a company of swindlers which fills the pockets of its members with money borrowed for public improvements, which make pecuniary contracts under a full belief is covered for public improvements, which makes pecuniary contracts under a full belief is covered for public improvements, which make haste; make haste! whispered the latter, 'do have done with it.'

Christ. Another time Luther had only got in one corner of the large room, cotton pillows instead of the wooden block, small single sound there of which they place their food, as they sit upon the world which they place their food, as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food, as they sit upon the world which they place their food, as they sit upon the world which they place their food, as they sit upon the world which they place their food, as they sit upon the world which they place their food, as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place their food as they sit upon the world which they place the word He whispered the gospel to us from mount Sion, in a still voice; and yet the sound thereof went out quickly throughout all the earth. The gospel at first came down upon the world gently and softly like the dew upon Gideon's fleece; and yet it quickly soaked quite through it; and doubtless his is still the most effectual way to promote it farther. Sweetness and ingenuity will more command men's minds than passion, southers, and severity; as the soft pillar sooner breaks the flint than the hardest marble. Let us follow truth in love—and of the two, indeed, be contented rather to miss of the conveying of a speculative proof even, though he has committed as vile to miss of the conveying of a speculative truth, than to part with love. When we

Escaping from Slavery.

The following account of the escape of a slave, is copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser of 1822. It shows how contented and happy the slaves were in those days :-

'The captain of a vessel from North Carolina called upon the police for advisement respecting a slave he had unconsciously brought away in his vessel, under the followcurious circumstances: Three or fou days after he had got to sea, he began to be haunted every hour with tones of distress, seemingly proceeding from a human voice, in the very lowest part of the vessel. A particular scrutiny was finally instituted, and it was concluded that the creature, whatever or whoever it might be, must be confined down rious Sunday dinners, which are the means in the run, under the cabin floor; and on bor- of keeping hundreds from their Bibles and in the run, under the cabin floor; and on sor-ing a hole with an auger, and demanding 'Who's there?' a feeble voice responded, 'Poor negro, Massa!' It was clear enough, then, some runaway negro had hid himself there before they sailed, trusting to Provi-dence for his ultimate escape. Having dis-covered him, however, it was impossible to give him relief, for the captain had stowed even the cabin so completely full with cotton. even the cabin so completely full with cotton as but just to leave room for himself and th mate to eat; and as for unloading at sea, that was pretty much out of the question. Act cordingly, there he had to lie, stretched at full length, for a tedious interval of thirteen days, till the vessel arrived in port and unloaded, receiving his food and drink through the averable?

the augerhole.'
'The fellow's story is, now he is released that being determined to get away from slave ry, he supplied himself with eggs and biscuit, and some jugs of water; which latter he was just on the point of depositing in his lurking-place, when he discovered the captain at a distance, coming on board, and had to hurry down as fast as possible, and leave them; that he lived on nothing but his eggs and biscuit, till discovered by the captain and seen settill discovered by the captain; not even get-ting a drop of water, except what he had the good fortune to catch in his hand one day, when a vessel of water in the cabin was upseduring a squall, and some of it ran down through the cracks of the floor, over him.'

any other part of that day. He is none of your midnight worthies that prowl about in the darkness after their prey. He is very open and unblushing in his infamous work. He goes, with scandalous effrontery, into a church where there are five hundred, or fifteen hundred people. He seems not, in the slightest degree, to fear a police officer, though there might be a dozen of them in the house. Indeed, he robs them with a favorable eye, and save him, why then he would be lost, for he could do nothing now toward saving himself—it was too late.

Juvenile Offenders.

We visited, a few days since, the "House of Reformstation of the strength of the country of the saving himself."

bed, and they seem women anything quiet about it. They have not raised the wind, as people are apt to, when anything valuable has been stolen, and who are apt to send missives in all directions after the rogue. They do not even mention the villogue. They do not even mention the villogue are sentlemen, and some larogue. They do not even mention the vil-lainy. I have seen gentlemen, and some la-dies even, whom I myself saw robbed, who, tioned to them, seem willing the subject should drop as soon as possible, and even seem anxious to give it wings that it may fly away.

truth, than to part with love. When we would convince men of any error by the strength of truth, let us withal pour the sweet balm of love upon their heads. Truth and love are two of the most powerful things in the world; and when they both go together they cannot easily be withstood. The golden beams of truth and the silken cords of love twisted together, will draw 'men on with a sweet violence, whether they will or no.' Cudworth.

Escaping from Slavery.

The sweet who spared him, as any mortant with suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the suffered. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall lose my labor if I do put the

In looking ever this communication, I perceive that, though I have been quite libperceive that, though I have been quite liberal upon various topics concerning the robber, I have not, after all, made such a disclosure as shall fasten people's eyes directly upon him. But, that all men may know that I will have none of the responsibility of the concealment of so bold, cunning and successful a robber, I give the public his name in full—Tur. Signay Disposa.

The above truthful delineation, which we opy from the N. Y. Evangelist, omits the committed by the Great Robber, which is the labor and time required to prepare luxuit to them a day of drudgery, more than day of rest. How can the spirit of the Sabbath be kept in its observance, if, as is too often the case, it is made a season of pampered indulgence !- Ed.

Breast the Wave, Christian! BY DR. STAUGHTON.

Breast the wave, Christian, when it is stronger Watch for day, Christian, when the night 's Onward and onward still be thine endeavor; The rest that remaineth will be forever.

Fight the fight, Christian, Jesus is o'er thee;

Lift the eye, Christian, just as it closeth

Raise the eye, Christian, ere it reposeth; Thee from the love of Christ nothing shall sever;

The Power of Intemperance. 'Potomac,' the Washington corresponde of the Baltimore Patriot, thus speaks of the

A Great Robber Disclosed!

And he is a Sunday villain, and that is a special reason why I am glad to knock off his mask. It is bad enough to steal of a week-day; but a Sabbath-day robber is one of such a hue, that it is a great mercy if hands can be laid on him, and the uttermost farthing ought to be exacted from him.

The robber in question has seemed to pay particular respect to gentlemen of distinction. He fixes his eye on the rich and luxurious especially. And yet he never stole silver, gold, or garment of one of them, though he has robbed the same person fifty times. And villain as he is, he seldom robs the poor, though they have precisely the Now that General McConnell is dead an though he has roused the same person though he has roused the poor, though they have precisely the same articles to lose with the rich.

And he is not only a big villain, but not a little eccentric in his robberies. He takes the Sabbath afternoon for his thefts. I have not ascertained that he does much on any other part of that day. He is none of would be the part of that day. He is none of would not be taken and the part of the takes the Sabbath afternoon for his thefts. I have not ascertained that he does much on any other part of that day. He is none of would not be taken and the part of the takes the sabbath afternoon for his thefts. I he was a good Christian, and would go to heaven. He hoped would be taken the same that prowl about in

value from them, and they have not recovered them yet.

There is one thing about this matter, that is rather a poser to those who are sober and wakeful to the order and happiness of community. And that is, that the people robbed seem so flittle to notice their loss. There were hundreds of people this past summer, and even some last Sabbath, that were robbed, and they seem wonderfully cool and quiet about it. They have not raised the wind, as people are apt to, when anything

See old Winter's reign is ended, Gone is all the icy train; Hail and storm together blended, Now are scattered o'er the plass.

Far to dreary frozen courses, Far, O. very far away? Speed from hence thy million forces, Heaten, Winter, ne'er delay.

O desist the icy seizure,
Thou hast held all o'er the land;
Every chosen place of pleasure,
Feels the influence of thy hand. Decked in all her brilliant fleeces, Powerless is man to make; Wafted on by austral breezes, Spring succeeds in winter's wake

sured that they would not wish him to do anything which is not for his personal wel-

The institution referred to in the preceding pages, is a stone building about 80 feet in length, situated on an eminence in South Boston. It consists of a contreamd two wings, facing to the south. The centre is cocupied by the officers, and those who have the care of the clothing, cooking, &c. The right wing is occupied by the boys of the Boylston Asylum, and the left wing by the boys of the reformation department. Each department is kept separate from each other, and no intercourse is allowed between them.

The boys of the reformation department formerly braided straw hats, but for the last three years they have labored at shoemaking. This they have a great advantage over other apprentices. For besides this trade, they can be apprenticed to any other which they may choose. They are employed at work six hours during each day, and at school four hours. Thus they are early taught habits of industry and studiousness.

We think the institution for Javenile Officeders should

We think the institution for Javenile Offenders should We think the institution for Javeenile Officaders should be kindly remembered by the public. A multitude of boys who were on the brink of rain, with mose to care furthem, are here calcutated, trained to industry, and as fast at they show themselves sorefly of good places, they are apprenticed to such occupations as they may choose, or appear to be fitted for

Covenant Obligations.

which Christians stand to keep the covenant of religious duty and fellowship, into which they have entered, is lamentably forgotten. Awake to other claims, to the binding force of promises made between man and man, how do professing believers frequently forget their higher responsibility to God, his church, and cause.

We find some excellent remarks on this

subject in the circular of the Milford Association, New Hampshire, from which we extract the following:

We commence, says the writer, by no-ticing Attendance on Public Worship.— Our churches consider a faithful attendance on public worship as an important duty of all their members, when unavoidable circum-stances do not prevent; and every person, upon his uniting with the church, virtually, if not formally, pledges himself to comply with this requisition. A deliberate and vol-unitary non-compliance with this duty, is breaking covenant with the brethren, as well as being a plain violation of the teachings of the Scriptures.

as being a plain violation of the teachings of the Scriptures.

But it is a fact too noterious to be disguised, that there is a large class of professors of religion, who are only occasional, fairweather hearers of the Word. The greater portion of the Sabbaths in the year is spent by them in sleep at home, in walking in their fields, reading newspapers, receiving or making visits, or in some other off the ways in which the ungodly profess the Sabbath. Such are covenant-breakers; and if churches to which they belonged had a tythe of that faithfulness in exercise which they ought to possess, these sinners in Zion would not, as now, go unrebuked.

Give encouragement to the Sabbath School.

ought to possess, there as anners in 240n would not, as now, go unrebuked.

Give encouragement to the Subbath School. The utility of Subbath schools in affording means of religious instruction for all classes, cannot now be questioned. So generally have our churches entered into the Subbath school enterprise, that no church is willingly without one.

We exhort you to give countenance to the Subbath school by personal attendance, when it is possible; and when circumstances prevent you being members of the school, encourage others to attend. If you are pareits, see, by all means, that your children are in the school. Especially, do not show your indifference by loitering about the doors of the meeting-house or is the skeds. You have covenanted to encourage your brethren. Do not discourage them by neglect of religious improvement. If you love the Sibbe, give proof of it by attending the Subbath school.

Attend the meetings of the church during

school.

Attend the meetings of the church during the week or the menth. There are but very few of our churches that do not strempt to sustain at least one prayer-meeting during the week; and it is the uniform practice of all, to have a monthly meeting for the church, called a corenant or conference meeting, the design of which is, to hear from each member concerning the condition of the mind and heart. Of the profitableness of both meetings, none can doubt, who have ever enjoyed the privilege of attending them.

It is well known to all who units with the church, that attendance on prayer and cove-

church, that attendance on prayer and cove-nant meetings is expected, and especially upon the covenant meeting. Every one of you, brethren and sisters, came under solemn obligations to attend the covenant meetings as punctually as possible. Vet, from what we have witnessed in the churches, we fear that many of you, in this particular, are liv-ing in constant violation of your covenant yows. Some of you are not seen in a meet-ing of the church for many mouths in suc-cession. Why is it thus? Have you any love for the church? If so, why not mani-test your love by fulfilling your engagement to it?

Faithfully observe the Lard's Supper church, that attendance on prayer and cove-

Faithfully observe the Lord's Supper.—
This is an ordinance of Christ's own appointing. The design of it you well understand, 'to show forth the Lord's death till be come.'
The frequency of its observance is met left, as we suppose, to be regulated by every individual member of the church, but by the church as a body; else there could be no guarantee of orderly attendance. Especially is no one to be excused from this duty on account of his irreconciliation to any other member.

ed leads them to refuse coming to the Lord's

Supper.

Dearly beloved, let not Satan get the advantage of you in this manner. Jesus bids you keep his commands. Then would him not in the house of his friends by your diso-

Meet at his table, and record The love of your departed Lord."

Strive to maintain mutual love. Our Divine Master gave a new command to his disciples, to this effect: That they should love one another. The reasonableness and importance of this command need not be argued here. We suppose you to have known sufficiently of it in the days of your first love, to make its constant observance you, exceedingly desirable. But it is you, exceedingly desirable. But it is not possible that some of you may have in a degree forgotten this 'new commandment?' Have you no hardness against any of your brethren? If so, just reflect how unlovely, how unlike Christ you appear. O, friends of Jesus! if you love Him, keep this command! If you wish well to Zion, keep this command! If you regard the welfare of souls, and the peace of your own consciences under the approbation of the Saviour, keep this command! 'He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love this command! 'He that loveth not his God whom he hath not seen?' Let this searching question of the Apostle have its ring upon your minds, and mutua

Assist according to the ability which God bestows, in the pecuniary affairs of the church. It is a doctrine plainly taught in the Bible, that they who preach the gospel, should live of the gospel; and there is no well regulated religious society that would excuse itself from the duty which this doctrine imposes. But while our churches endeavor to give the ministry a competent support, and to bear other necessary expenditures attendant on ministry and the state of the s the expenses existing among the brethren. Some go to the extent of their ability, and even like the churches of Macedonia, sometimes go beyond their power in supporting the means of grace. But there are others e property, that do compara tively nothing.

Brethren, these things should not be allowed to exist among us. Paul enjoined upon the Corinthians, that they should have uality in pecuniary matters. He would t that some should be eased, and others not that some should be eased, and others burdened. We entreat you to take hold with willing minds and large hearts. Throw covetousness to the winds. God requires no more of you than you are able to do, but his rule is, according to the ability which he mself has given.

THE SOUL .- One of the fathers being inv The Soul.—One of the fathers some ted to dine with a lady, and waiting some hours till she was dressed and fit to come down; when he saw her, he fell a weeping; and being demanded why he wept, 'Oh, said he, 'I am troubled that you should spend so many hours this morning in pinning and trimming your body, when I have not spent half the time in praying, repenting, and caring for my own soul."—Flavel.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1846.

THE PASTORAL TIE.

We have again reached the day appointed for the observance of the good people of this, and other States, as a season of thinksgiving to our common Father and Benefactor. In casting which, at such a time, are made to cluster upon us, we have thought of that which is especially ind eated by the above-the pastoral tie. How many considerations are here urged upon us to endear and sweeten that relation. By how long a succession, through seers, prophets, evangelists and apostles, through the ministering and martyred dead, by how many mementoes and associations, as well as by divine appointment, is it ren

The Puritan fathers of New England, who observances, as in agreement with the Bible, we so love to imitate and to preserve, set an especia value on the relation that bound them to their astors. The attachment which cemented the to these, was nurtured as identical with religion company on board the Mayflower could never have embarked upon a perilous sea, nor landed themselves on these rock-bound and inhospitable shores, had they not, throughout the ndertaking, been cheered by the presence and piety, the example and prayers, of an ever mem e ministry. What was thus true in the beginning, was equally so in the planting of each the settlement of every town. The thought of no one to break and dispense to them the bread of life, and unseal to their view the waters of salvation, would have been as the ought with children of no hand to literally feed them nor supply their needs.

mation of the ministry by our Pilgrim ancestors morality and religion flourished, the atmosphere of society was pure and bracing. This no one will no class so instrumental in shaning and forming the acter of the community as the pastors of the times. They were the grand promoters and conservators of the education, the morals and religion of the whole people.

It is doubtless owing much to the purity and the cherished prominence of this instrumentality, that New England is indebted for her past and her present moral glory. Can it then be saying at the crown of this her glory will have departed when she shall cease toned in the veneration and love of her fathers, of those who first planted and trod her soil,-

The truth cannot be questioned, that the pec ple now, as truly as former generations, need and demand, for their own best good for time and eternity, whatever is endearing and sacred in this There are pillars of moral strength endered gray it may be with age, which children and youth, and all classes, have need now to behold; there are the earnest and pious interances of divine commissioned teachers, which they now, as ever, have need to hear and obey. Such an agency, though the commission ed with 'earthen vessels,' is Heaven appointed, and is pepetual throughout all genera-

A decay in the endearing power of the pastoral tie is ominous. It threatens a corresponding destraint, and a growing dislike to the institutions of religion. Take away the remaining energy and sacredness of this tie, and whatever vestige and emblems of a pure Christianity that exist around us, will fade out and disappear before the prospect of unalleviated moral desolation. An tance can no where be found of the continued and life-giving existence of piety among a people that, by any means, had cut themselves loose on, and who had interrupted or destroyed it. As the Israelites killed their prophgiven them by Jehovah, Baal became the god of their idolatry, his priests became the ministers to passion, the panders to lust, the corrupters and

What occasion crowds upon us to bless God for so rich a boon as is yet continued to us in the pastoral tie. May we not best evince our gratitude by a new baptism of this tie in our hearts' affections, by sweetening and endearing t yet more to our children and all around us?

URGENT NECESSITIES OF THE FOREIGN MISSION TREASURY.

Are our readers fully aware of the necessition that now press upon the Missionary Union, in the work that is given them to do? As disciples of Him who 'became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich,' is our eye intently and unceasingly fixed on the great opening spir itual harvest field, which in China, and elsewhere invites us to enter and reap? More than this, as equally concerned in the glory of our Master with those who have gone into this field, or those who have committed to them the more immediate direction of the work at home, do we feel our selves obliged to understand this subject in all its never ceasing exigencies and claims?

Brethren in Christ, disciples of our now exalted, but once suffering Saviour, have you acquaint ed yourselves with the present condition and wants of our Foreign Missions? Are you now pondering in your heart, as you cherish these missions in your daily prayers, what, in the matter of sustaining them, are the claims of your Lord? If not, you will, we are persuaded, give to these claims, an immediate and prolonged attention. You will not, you cannot, put them away. It is certain that unless there be increased vigor in meeting the existing emergency, a pros-pect by no means cheering, opens before us in connection with the next annual meeting.— Each of the remaining months of the year, we are informed, must show a receipt into the originator of that noble Institution explained it Treasury of over \$8,000; in all, over \$40,000, or a dreaded debt, and more dreaded embarrassment, to about 60 assembled mutes. No words wer again accumulates upon un. Friends of the Re-deemer, members of the body of Christ, shall it

We have, as a denomination, put our hand to this plough, and we cannot, if we would, turn are many poor; that they have no money in their back. But we cannot cherish the disposition to do it. God has abundantly blessed our work of faith and labor of love on heathen shores. His own seal of signal approval, has he set upon this cause. Never were its opening and future pros-

pects more auspicious.

Our hearts have often been kindled by the inspiration of the precious reflex fruits, that we have already gathered. Even the recent, and the presence now among us, of those, who, in love to earth's perishing, have not counted their lives dear to themselves, has given us feasts of heaven on earth, and furnished us with new and primitive proofs of the divinity and power of the Gospel. We cannot, then, we repeat, turn back from this work. It is most worthy of our support, as all engaged in its prosecution are most worthy of our confidence. It is, in a word, God's cause, and friendship to it, is friendship to him.

THE DISPUTE. We read, in Mark 9:33, of an interesting in-

terview which occurred, many years ago, in a house at Caperneum. The Saviour, on that occasion, asked his disciples what they had conversed about by the way. They did not care to tell him. They held their peace. For they had disputed among themselves who should be the greatest. Strange disciples were these, to be seeking after popularity, to be trying to be first, when he whom they acknowledged to be their Lord and Master, made himself of no reputation, and became the servant of all. But so it was, least, show itself in these quondam fishermen. Even they thought of becoming great, in following him who had as little of the applause of men as they had while mending their nets. But he told them, that if any man desire to be first, the same shall be least of all, and servant of all. That his fashion of greatness was such, that if they would become so, after that, they must be they would become so, after that, they must be they understood, also, and were deeply interestvery small and very humble among themselves, and among their fellow-men,—the little ones, the least of all. Now it may be that the descendants of these disciples are still to be found, with not a whit less of hot blood bubbling up for eminence than had their ancestors, who, if they do not dispute among themselves who shall be greatest, their minds. have such a strong desire to be first, that it frequently comes out in actions, operating, somemes, even against the prosperity of our benevo and greatly to the annoyance of the peace, joy and harmony of our beloved Zion. O, it is passing strange, that such a thing as this should ever be found in the church of God, where each is taught and is expected to esteem the other better other; and where it is believed, that except man have the spirit of Christ, he is none of his, -that spirit so humble, so lowly, that it led him to come without observation, and to avoid being accounted of in this world. It is a thing so just there, and must be as much out of place in the enclosure of God's people as Satan was in the garden of Paradise. Let the solemn declaration f Jesus Christ ring in the ears of all of us who may be cherishing, and may be liable to show the same uncomely spirit which was manifested by the primitive die sciples, on the occasion allude to above- Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven .- Matt. 18: 3. R. G.

BAPTIST INSTITUTIONS AND THE CHRISTIAN INDEX.

We are sometimes interested and amused, and always pained, in observing the treatment of the subject of slavery by the Southern religious press. Messrs. Meredith, Buck, and Baker, especially, allow hardly a number of their respective papers to be issued, in which, without any provocation whatever, the bile of a determined opposition to all that sets itself against the 'Peculiar Institution,' is not manifested. We have more than once half resolved to pass over all such exhibiselves, in silence. But there are data, there are coverings of their benevolence. lessons of instruction in these things, to which must say that we pity men of taste and decency at the South, we pity the denomination that anyat the South, we pity the denomination that any-

ulty, it pronounces to be 'under anti-slavery in-ulty, it pronounces to be 'under anti-slavery in-fluence,' the second is another fulmination voice of woman, inquiring as to their wants, and against Covington Theological Institution. Of then returning to cover a weak frame that was

the latter, the Index says:or its immediate ricinally, that the general impres-sion was, that Mr. R. left Norfolk, because of his objections to the institution of slavery. Its

troyers of the people. So it has ever been President, Dr. Pattison, it is well known, was a secretary of the famous Boston Board, at the time it posseribed Southern slaveholders. Can our Southern churches be asfely confided to the pastorship of men educated under such profes-

> It is thus that every man, institution, or socie ty that will not bow down in homage to Moloch is treated. A thousand dogs of war are unleash ed in whichever direction there is the least scent of an outgushing humanity.

The spirit of slavery in all such exhibitions, haracteristic. It would drive every man from the South; ministers at Norfolk, at Richmond, or anywhere beside, or consume them, if there is so such as the smell of hatred to oppression, on their garments.

Throbbing impulses, and free speech, tyranny has never tolerated. Whether in the court of Nero, or reigning in the Great Southern prison ouse, it says, strangle or kill the man who will

plead for its victims.

How doleful to think of such specimens Christianity in the South! Truly of the nominal church there, may it be said, 'if the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness

DR. SHARP'S SERMON.

BEFORE THE WINTER AID SOCIETY. The annual sermon before this Society, w

reached on Sabbath evening, 15th inst., by Rev. Dr. Sharp, from Prov. 19: 17-He that hat pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again. Never can I forget, said Dr. S., the tender and yet pleasurable emotions which I felt in the chapel of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in Hartford, some 22 years ago. The text for the more ing—written on an immensely large slate—was the verse I have read: 'He that hath pity on the poor, &c.' The distinguished principal and meaning, and illustrated the duty of compassio the significant sign, accurately and impressive! describing to the pupils that in this world then hands or pockets; that their garments are fader some. The causes were not overlooked. H told them that this poverty sometimes proceed from blindness, lameness, sickness, from the im providence of parents, or from the death of father or a mother. And he did not forget t tell them that sometimes this poverty was ow ing to idleness, or intemperance, or needless ex travagance, or some sudden calamity. While these representations were made, there were n Every eye was fixed on the teacher. And uld see from the change in their features, that feelings of sadness and pity had come over the minds. But these temporary clouds passed away

and the sucshine of gladness irradiated the young countenances, when he showed that there were others who were rich, that they has money, raiment, pleasant habitations and friends and that some of these pitied the poor, visited the sick, gave brend to the hungry, provided pla ces for friendless boys and girls, and were con passionate to the blind and lame. At this po of his discourse many a young eye beamed with pleasure, and many a smile played on their har py faces. Then again their thoughts received new elevation. It was made to appear that 'h who hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord. The fact was shown them that God above, who nesses to the poor, as though they were done t him; and that should these kind and considera and became the servant of all. But so it was. people become poor, God will raise up friends. The Old Adam spirit of pride did this once, at for them, who will give them food and raiment. and pay them kind and sympathetic attentio Little as I then knew of the language of sign the representation of these facts was so graphic as they had while mending their nets. But he that I received all these ideas; and what we

> ed in the instructions of that morning.
>
> Could I feel assured that all my auditor would give me their ears to-night with the sam undivided attention, that these mutes gave the eyes to the signs of their teacher. I might hope make indellible and useful impressions of

In illustrating the text, the preacher made the following division:

I. In the midst of us and around nany who are emphatically poor.

II. It is the duty of those who are in better cir inces to pity them. III. It is a Scriptural doctrine that acts of pit

re so many loans made to the Lord-and IV. Lastly, we have the encouraging ass that whatever we thus lend, shall be repaid

ion, having explained the genera duty of pity to the poor, the reason and occathose around us, and having shown with wha complacency the Almighty looks on those who manifest this pity, the preacher said, allow me to recommend a channel, through which part of your pity may flow, and bless and comfort thos whom it shall reach. I allude to the Winter Aid Society. It is humble in its pretensions. It has no magnificent plans or objects, but it has, what i better, practicable and good ones. It proposes t do no great things, but it proposes in a little way to do very kind and considerate things. It looks at a want that others had overlooked. It provides a comfort that others had not pro-

From circumstances which had come under the wn observation, it occurred to a few ladies, that although they could not do a great deal, yet the might contribute to the warmth and con their more afflicted and impoverished sisters by pro-viding them with cloaks and hoods, made with their own kind hands. They have done so. For woman has only to see that an act of kindness is necessary, and if it be in her power it is done. They have sought out the poor widow, and the suffering wife, and the shivering orphan girl, whose heads and frames, were unprotected from tions, so rife with the spirit of recklessness and the keen winds and storms of winter, and have abuse, especially when directed against our-thrown around them the warm mantles and head

During the past cold season fifty of these wit our readers, as well as we, are entitled. We ter garments were distributed to destitute fewhere must suffer under the weekly inflictions made physically comfortable, and mentally happy of so low and virulent vituperation.

The last number of the Christian Index has two articles of assault; the first on Madiana University, which, on the united avowal of the Pacthe latter, the Index says:—

'Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, who served the Baptist church in Norfolk, Va., as passor for two years or more, has been called to a professorship in this Institute. As this Institution looks to the South and Southwest for students, we deem it our duty to state, that Mr. Robinson is understood to be decidedly hostile to slavery.—

We have been informed by persons from Boston We have been informed by persons from Boston with the coldest day of which leaves the state of the coldest day of which leaves the state of the coldest day of which leaves the state of the coldest day of which leaves the state of the coldest day of which leaves the state of the coldest day of which leaves the state of the coldest day of which leaves the state of the coldest day of which leaves the coldest day of once adorned in silks and costly attire. This is

or from other errands and offices necessary to a firmation of his own resurrection. He inte may be protect the head, but the objects of idea of salvation. your bounty can, without dangerous exposure, 2. The equally clear information it obtain that education which may open up for the mode of justification, the way of sale youth will inspire them with that self-respect, and cruel expedients. The necessity of

in their behalf? Who that remembers what he owes to his mother—nay, what he owes to the 3. Its eminent pr enrnest wishes of woman.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM RHODE ISLAND. sits. Express,—A third sapinst church, used of a few colored brethren and sisters, at left of a few colored brethren and sisters, at left of the coordinate dismission from the first church, and organiza-tion as a distinct body, and also their articles of 2. The church this day receiving a pastor ma resolved to recognize them as a regular Baptis church. The public services were held in the evening of the same day, in a small convenient ho of worship which they have recently purchased. Bro. Samson White, pastor of church in New York, preached from Jude 20 His discourse not only showed us that # bla skin was susceptible of concealing deep piety and sound gospel doctrine, but also that it he no tendency to prevent the cultivation of a pure diction and happy delivery. . ro. Palmer, of Stonington, Hiscox, of Westerly, Archer, of Prov idence, Cheesebro, of Stonington, and Wheeler, of East Geenwich, also took part in the exercise which seemed to impart new courage to the in-fant church. May the Lord's hand sustain, and his wisdom guide them.

You may be aware that our little State has shared, in common with her sisters, the spiritual dearth of the last few years. In the Warren Asociation, which numbers thirty-two churches there were added by baptism only 120, and the aggregate number of communicants has decreased during the year 211. In the Providence Association only 23 were baptized, and the whole body (containing eleven churches) decreased 81. This though a fearful, is a true account, according to the Minutes of the only two Associations in the State. But we hope for better days. At Rockville the Lord has been at work for several weeks. Large numbers have come over on the Lord's side. More than fifty have been buried with Christ in baptism. Just over the line in North Stonington, Ct., another good work (or a branch of the same work,) has been in progress some time; a goodly number have been baptized, and others are following.

At Voluntown, under the pastoral care of bro. Weaver, a most precious revival has been in progress. Upwards of seventy have been immersed and the work continues. At Central Falls, in our State, souls are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. In several other places mercy drops have recently fallen, and many are en-

couraged to pray for a general revival. Yours, traternally, D Rhode Island, 12th Nov., 1846.

ORDINATION AT WARE VILLAGE

G., it will be recollected, was a n class that graduated from the Newton Theologic cal Institution at its last anniversary.

The examination of the pastor elect, was a choice season to all present, embracing as it did, the relation of the most affecting religious exercises and the statement of full and clear views in respect to the great principles of evangelical truth

The services connected with the ordination were conducted in the Congregational church which was kindly granted for the purpose. A large audience gave close, undivided atte through the protracted services, evincing a deep

nterest to the last. This church has been known as the Bautist church in Hardwick and Ware.' Having met with many discouragements, and finding it diffi-cult to sustain preaching, they came to the derision, in April last, to make an effort in the village, three or four miles distant from the house worship which they then occupied.

The result so far has more than answered their ulation, their prospect of success in this new effort is more than usually flattering. We trust that with the aid of an able pastor, whose services they have been so united and happy in securing, they will, with the blessing of Heaven, become a large and prosperous body whose God is the

The following is the order of the exercies. 1. Chant; 2. Invocation, by Rev. S. Leach, of Three Rivers; 3. Reading of selection of the Scriptures, by Rev. G. W. Cate, of Barre; 4. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. V. Church, of Wales; 5. Anthem; 6. Sermon, by Rev. S. B. Swaim, of Worcester; 7. Ordaining Prayer by Rev. M. Curtis, of Belchertown; 8. Charge to the candidate by Rev. J. Hodges, of Three Rivers; 9. Hand of Fellowship by Rev. I. Woodbury, of Stur bridge; 10. Hymn; 11. Address to the Church and Congregation, by Rev. J. Jennings, of Wor-cester; 12. Concluding Prayer by Rev. E.C. Mes-papers, as we cannot name definitely its source senger, of E. Brookfield; 13. Hymn; 14. Ben-

ediction, by the Pastor.

The following is a brief sketch of the excellent

portable. And the little girl, kept from school, -shall come forth; to which he added the conpoor and helpless family, can now with her little cloak and hood, go, and be as happy and cheer-lite employed it as a motive of affecting appeal. ful as any of her school companions. In such cases you not only keep warm the body, or it that dieth not. Happiness in heaven is the chief 2. The equally clear information it gives

them in coming life the means of a respectable and lovely in the eyes of others; and which in their lovely in the eyes of others; and which in their which is one of the great safe guards of their stitute or reparation implied in their sacrifices. was sanctioned by a divine system requiring for And thus clad in these cheap outer garments, atonement the blood of bulls and of goats. many a poor woman, and many a poor daughter, will go, without any feeling of inferiority or shame, to the house of God, and hear the truths es. It unlocked mysteries hid from the foundawhich may instruct, and sanctify, and console, tion of the world. 'Behold the Lamb of God' and elevate them. I think one of the Committee divulges the great secret. The Bible abounds in and cleared them. I talks one of the continue manages the great secret. The same import so plain, even said with tears of gratitude, that she had not had babes in Christ may know it. A modern divine a cloak for a dozen or fourteen years, until she received one from the 'Winter Aid Society.' shall be held by his Maker must rest wholly on The managers of this Society are worthy of your confidence—nay, they deserve your thanks and thief on the cross? or even of the apostle who, admiration, for their labors of charity. And the cloakless widow, maiden, or wife—need I speak the law, was, according to his own confession

3. Its eminent practicalness. Doctrines ar gentle and forbearing influences of his sister, not taught for speculation, or mere intellectual and especially to the true, and tender, and unchangeable love of a wife, can be indifferent to godliness. They are therefore accompanied with the wants of the sex, or to any call that will add to the comfort, and meet the modest, delicate and sweet charm and richness in the little self-ap propriating pronouns, 'The Lord my shepherd Christ Jesus my Lord.' The idea of affecting moral reformations without Christian principand motives is hopeless. Men are crucified MESSES. EDITORS,-A third Baptist church, the world by the cross; are constrained to truly

was publicly recognized a few days since, at Stonington, Ct. Father Cheesebro officiated as Moderator, and Bro. A. G. Palmer, as clerk, of Moderator, and Bro. A. G. Palmer, as clerk, of the council. After hearing the record of their ciate it; not value it as mere theory, form, fashion or pretence, but as a great and sure salva

> judge what to hear, countenance and support as true Christian preaching.

> 3. The young pastor may know how to mer the name, and gain the rewards of a Christia preacher.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

The discontinuance of this paper, with th ominent cause which led to it, have excited eneral attention, and called forth general remark. We are glad to record so acceptable notice affecting this matter as the following which we copy from our cotemporary, the Chri

THE TRUE AMERICAN .- We perceive by the umber for Oct. 21, that the publication of this paper has been discontinued by order of Cassius M. Clay's Attorney. The necessity assigned for this step is pecuniary. Mr. Clay's Attorney does not feel willing to meet the regular expe tures of the paper. Its discontinuance, there fore, is considered indispensable by him. The gentleman who has had the supervision of the paper since Mr. Clav's absence, thinks the dis tinuance merely a suspension, and expresses if

in its place permanently, in a few weeks.

'The True American has been published year and three months, was steadily increasing in its circulation, and had Mr. Clay remained a his post, instead of entering the service as a vo unteer, we presume the paper would have been till Kentucky had become a free State; for the anti-slavery sentiment is evidently gaining ground there, and that too at a rapid rate. It might have required a few years' labor and some pecuniary sacrifice, in order to estab-lish a paper like the True American upon a solid basis, but when once permanently established, i would soon begin to yield a revenue; for it i easonable to suppose that its sentiments continue to grow more and more popular, till the last slaveholder had acknowledged the truthfulness of the course it had pursued. All this, we are well aware, is not the work of a day, nor, perhaps, of a life-time, but the time will arrive when anti-slavery sentiments will be popular i

Kentucky.

We hope the conviction expressed by the late ORDINATION AT WARE VILLAGE.

On the 11th inst., services connected with the in the absence of Mr. Clay, it has been well con ordination of Mr. Amory Gale, as pastor of the ducted, may be realized, and that a good anti-Baptist church, took place in Ware Village. Mr. slavery paper may be permanently established in

INCENDIARISM IN THE SOUTH

The Christian Index, with the above caption

'At a General Anti-slavery Convention bel 'At a General Anti-slavery Convention held in Chicago, in June last, it was agreed to make an effort to establish an Anti-slavery paper, or, as it is called by its advocates, 'A National Liberty Paper,' in Washington city. Dr. G. Baily, of Cincinnati, is to be edutor and proprietor, and 'John G. Whittier, of Massachusetts, and Rev. Amos Phelips, of New York, have given encouragement that they will act as assistant editors'—so say the reporter of the proceedings. They have appointed some thirty agents in different States. The agents in the South ought to be known to the community, we therefore publish a list of those

Here the Index gives the names of the agent for different southern States, with what design be to stir up against them the spirit of lynch law the reader, as well as we, can judge. Ho is the spirit which oppression engenders, from that which prevails in a land of freedom. Liberty reexpectations. Located, as they now are, in an quires none of the appliances that are connected enterprising village rapidly increasing in its pop-with a censorship or destruction of the press On the contrary it courts and basks in its rays It is the Inquisition, or some power of ecclesias cal or civil despotism, that endeavors to muzzl the press. Or it is the dark spirit of slavery that dreading the radiance of light and truth, shuns of extinguishes it.

*Let a hundred pro-slavery papers he establishe at the North, let them send their agents into every nook and hamlet this side Mason and Dixon' Line, and we pledge you no thunders of a mob violence will be invoked, certainly by religio ournals, on their heads. It remains for Re the South to deny or destroy freedom of speech and the press.

MUST IT REMAIN SO FOREVER.

We cannot give credit for the following, which The sentiment which it contains, we can mo heartily endorse.

'Petitions are in circulation in Boston, praying ermon preached on the occasion founded on the Legislature to exempt those who do no Phil. 3: 2. Subject: The pecular excellence of make, vend, use or derive a profit from the sal the Christian scheme, above human teachings.

Illustrated in three particulars: 1. The distinct taxes which is applied to repair the mischiefs of assurance it gives of a future existence. The such drinks. It is fashionable among nations to highest proofs, unhided by revelation, have never compel a weaker power to pay the expenses of amounted to more than conjecture. Philosophy, led on by her most brilliant lights, groped only in practice of the weaker power; and we know o the dark; her oracles even by Sorraies, gave but no reason why rumsellers, distillers, &c., should doubtful responses. Nor to the Jew, whose be allowed to go on, quietly amassing fortunes chief advantage over the Gentile was in possess- and making paupers, while the house industry ing the 'oracles of God,' was it a point of absolute our portion of community are compelled to pay certainty, till be, who abolished death, brought the taxes for their support. Thousands of honest life and immortality to light. One of his earliest men, who never trafficked in integrating liquors concernents " Allahat are in the graves in any form, are obliged to pay for the support

ing they should enjoy them; but it must be borne in mind that others have rights also; and if it is necessity for any thing else. I met with few paupers, they cannot rail to see that a paupers, they cannot rail to tax industrious, temperate men, for the same object, who instead of contributing to the downfall of these paupers, have always used their

Mr. Oscar F. Spinning labored eleven weeks,

VERMONT CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTPELIER-VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

mighty bulwarks, all give a pleasing and roman-tic impression to the beholder. When we pass-'I suppose that there is no town in the county ed through the place, a short time since, the more religious or more intelligent, than the last Legislature was in session. In the Senate, we town that I visited; yet this is fifty years behind Legislature was in session. In the Senate, we heard them discussing a bill for chartering the Passumpsic and White Rivers Railroad Company.

We were conducted through the various rooms of the painte edifice, by the politeness of Hon.

Wm. H. French, member from Williston, and a prominent member of the Baptist church. This is shed to find so many who could not read is thought to be superior to any State House in There is one obstacle that I met, at which you the Union, except that of North Carolina. It may wonder that I can call it an obstacle. It is was commenced in 1833, and was five and a half this-almost every one is a 'Christian;' some say years in the process of erection. Its exterior is that they have 'got religion,' and others have of benutiful granite—the roof and dome covered been taught it. I fear that too many have got a with copper. The buildings, ground, yard and furniture cost \$132,000. The entrance to the grounds and approach to the building, from State street, is noble and commanding. The gatestreet, is noble and commanding. The gate-ness and attention. In one place where they ways, the fence, the grounds, and all their de-have been accustomed to abuse all who come to tails, are in keeping with the building, and be- do them good, and where a few days before, when speak a flourishing and independent state. It is distinguished for the convenience of its interior there, they took a jug of rum into the arrangement, and the permanency of its con-buse, and draw while be was lecturing, and so struction. It is in the form of a cross, having in the front a centre, eventy-two feet in width, or amented with a projecting portice, of eix columns, six feet in diameter, of the Grecian Doric order. This, with the wings, make the whole dred and fifty feet. The dome is one hundred feet from the ground. The entrance hall is magnificent, supported by six Ionic Columns. There is also an entrance at each end, colporteur means. My labors were sought for by

Legislative aession is usually only four weeks.

The Governor's salary is \$750, and the pay of members not such as to enrich them. The village of Montpelier is supposed to have been the bed of a lake, forty feet deep, which was drained by the deepening of the channel of the Middle sex narrows.

proved, ere we reached Middlesex. The contemplated railroad crosses the turnpike several times, and once we lost the track, and found our selves on the railroad, and came very near being precipitated fourteen feet into a meadow. Glad were we to find a tavern. Next morning, we passed through the beautiful village of Water-bury, the late residence of the Rev. and Governor Exra Butler, whose life, published in a tract form entitled the 'Christian Magistrate,' written by the able editress of the 'Mothers' Monthly Jour nal,' is before the public. Vermont has had he share of Governors of our denomination in for mer years. Jonas Galusha (father of Elon Galucha) was Governor for nine years; Rev. E. Butler, two years; and Rev. Aaron Leland, Lt. Governor, for five years. Onion River crosse the west range of the Green Mountains here, and has cut its rocky channel to the depth of nearly two hundred feet, which is a great curiosity. At one public house where we stopped, we heard so Is there a vice in all the world, which can plead so little in justification of it, as that of profanity? It is not indicative of learning, or talents, or wit, or skill, for the uneducated, the half-witted, the foolish, and the awkward, can swear with equal proficiency with the man who possesses all these. It is really the most gratuitous of all the vices. There does seem to be less temptation to it, than a limost any other vice.

An incident, showing how 'foole make a mock in giving the analysis and recitation of these less There does seem to be less temptation to it, than in almost any other vice.

at sin,' occurred here, several years ago. Rev. Mr. — was preaching a most sole when, in the midst of it, he said, ' You all know my hearers, that these things are so; if any deny them, let him rise.' A young man, with brazen face, rose, and contradicted the speaker, who ly said, 'Mark the end of that young man!' short time, he procured a rope, told his wife he was going to a neighboring town, but hung himself under a bridge, where he remained sevhimself under a bridge, where he remained sev-eral days before he was discovered. Let all mockers at divine truth remember that there is a God of justice, who will vindicate his rights, and had not unsterially suffered from a change of punish those who insolently defy his authority.

the state of the s COLPORTEUR LABORS OF MADISON UNIVER-SITY STUDENTS.

One of the most interesting features of the colporteur enterprise, as prosecuted by the American Tract Society, is the facility it affords to can can Tract Society, in the ministry to engage in active Christian labors eminently suited to fit them for their pastoral work. Forty-one theological or University suidents have availed themselves of this additional Sciences and high order. The classes in Moral Sciences and high order. The classes in Moral Sciences and high order. vantage during the past summer, connected with thirteen different Seminaries, and have accomthirteen different Seminaries, and have accomplished great good, to themselves and others.

lies; holding religious conversation or prayer with 236, and finding 58 destitute of all religious books, except the Bible. He sold 170 vols amounting to \$63,75, and granted 92 volume and 3,384 pages of Tracts, of the value of \$8,25. In his closing report he writes as follows:The few weeks I spent as a Colporteur, whatever good they may have done to others, have brought with them much good to my own soul ng from family to family, con neing with those I encountered, and approaching the throne of grace with them, I have gained views of my

town paupers, who were made so by excessive of sinful relaxation and indulgence, even among drinking, and who perhaps have squandered hand-some fortunes at the ramseller's, who after pock-eting the poor inebriate's money, turns him over world. They all seemed to think that they were to the temperate men of the town for a maintain- about right, and that my labors were not needed ance for the remainder of his life. We know that among them. If they attend preaching once in runsellers have rights, and we are perfectly will- two weeks, and pray in their families once in a contended by our law-makers that it would be unjust to impose a special tax upon the dealers in intoxicating liquors for the support of dissipated little evidence of vital piety. I hope that the paupers, they cannot fail to see that it is also un- Society will not fail to place in that county as

in which time he visited 456 families, with 306 of whom he conversed on practical religion, or prayed. He sold 564 volumes, amounting to #133.41, and circulated gratuitously, 28 volumes and 8,228 pages of Tracts, of the value of \$9.92.

Montpelier lies sweetly embosomed among the reen hills, whose sloping sides almost touch given me to do,' says brother S. 'I have had the rear of its buildings. The entrance from the north presents a rich and imposing view. The snow-white houses, the numerous spires, the no-ble public buildings, the golden-colored trees which cover the hills, that suddenly rise to a stately height, on every side, the sung, quiet situation of the village, as if sleeping in conscious innocence and safety, protected by nature's every God will overrule all for his own glory

'I found a wonderful amount of ignorance columns. There is also an entrance at each end, and in the rear, communicating with the entrance hall by wide and spacious corridors. The building is filled with office and committee rooms. The Representatives' Hall is in the form of the letter D, much resembling the Representatives' hall is Albary. Hall in Albany.

Vermont is economical in her expenses. The been as faithful to souls as I might have been. remain a friend to the Society, and hope to be more useful in its operations bereafter.

THE HANCOCK LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC

The annual examination and exhib Institution took place on the 10th inst. Notwith-Institution took place on the 10th inst. Notwith-standing the weather was inclement, the Hall of the Seminary was well filled at an early hour, and in the afternoon was densely crowded with the trustees and friends of the Institution, together with the parents and guardians of the youth, who during the past term, had resorted to it for instruc-tion. The class of students present at this exam-imation was not quite so far advanced, as has been the case at some previous examinations: been the case at some previous examinations but they exhibited no inferiority of natural talents nor any want of thorough training on the part of their teachers. In some of the studies the exam-

ination was of an elevated a character as we have ever known it to be. of Mr. Colcord, showed a thorough acquain much profanity, as to call out our reproof in rath.

or severe terms. They acknowledged its foolishness, but we tried to make them see the sin of it. Reader, though small, and not so far advance as has sometimes been the case, exhibited a read-iness and accuracy in translation seldom surrained in the grammar and construct

> The Mathematical depart struction of Mr. Gould, appeared to excellent advantage. It has always m enviable reputation. Few preparatory schools The classes were prompt, ready and accurate in in Geometry exhibited great facility in drawing teachers. We have reason to believe that the advantages hitherto enjoped by studes partment will not be diminished.

> The female department, under the sup of Miss Tuck, has been very prosperous. The been comparatively large, and the instruction apwhich they had been studying. The drawing books of the young ladies exhibited skill and good taste, and it was gratifying to know, that while the

weeks in which he labored, he visited 280 famidation for their education, they were by no mean disposed to neglect those ornamental which give case, grace, and dignity to female character. The dialogues by the young ladies, especially the historical one, exhibited strength of mind and a knowledge of character rarely sur-The exhibition by the young gentlemen is the evening, was creditable to their talents and ele

ows character and of the obligations rosting upon me, the impressions of which I hope will sever usually good, both in respect to thought and distinct. There was much less of the boyish and Society which affords to those for warding its sophomorie style than is usual on such occ blessed designs, such advantages for spiritual Having said so much in its praise, we feel boost improvement.

In the field of labor where I was placed, I exercises were prolonged till twelve o'check, found a degree of destitution and tradigion that I had not auticipated. Vice of all kinds abounds

also to say, that it was altogether soo long; the exercises were prolonged till twelve o'check, when they should not have been protracted beyond ten; we hope this defect may be remedied. to a fearful extent. The Sabbath is made a day in future; it could easily be done, if the gentle

are determined to spare no reasonable pains, by to take up their cross and follow the Saviour. securing a Board of competent and popular teach- Common Schools .- Our common school com are to elevate its character and efficiency. They missioner has issued a circular, from which I etermined that it shall be inferior in no respect make an extract or two, as published in the pato any institution of its class in the State. The winter term will commence on the first Wednesday in

For the Examining Committee.

STARVATION AND MISERY IN IRELAND.

While the horn of plenty is pouring forth round as an abundance of whatever is needful learning taught, and the progress made. for the body, while we have been so richly titution, is said to exist in many parts of France. titution, is said to exist in many parts of France.

What are we better than our brethren on foreign shores, that to us the earth has again been of temporal supply made to open upon us with a

PPREHENDED DISTURBANCE IN CORE. This morning [Monday] a party of laboring men, amounting to upward of 800, armed with spades and shovels, entered this city about eleven

apades and shovels, entered this city about eleven o'clock, for the purpose of procuring immediate employment. The reporter was informed by one of the party that they had assembled from several of the rural districts in the neighborhood of Cork; at distances varying from two to six

O'Neill, who advised them to abstain from any violent or irregular proceedings, assuring them that employment, both at the Park and the Glan-mire road, would immediately be afforded. This species of consolation appeared at first to have little effect, for the miserable men appealed to the widence afforded by their famishing appearance, yet there are but very few who manifest countries the constable if they were 'so circum- cern enough to even ask, what shall be done?

and asked the constable if they were 'so circumstanced would such promises satisfy them. One of the wretched men, whose face and general appearance indicated the extremest misery, opened his tattered coat, and showed the constable that he had pledged his shirt to sustain his starring family. Another stated that he had not eaten a morsel of bread since yesterday (Sunday) morning; that neither he nor his family tasted food or drink on that morning, because they had not a single article left at home to procure it. Though the majority of the party appeared peaceably disposed and determined to discountenance violence or outrage, a considerable number recommended with vehomence the opposite policy. One of the party, a stalwart and determined man, who appeared to be the leader, went up to Head

ceived this evening, contains an account of the death of another laborer in the employment of the Board of Works, from starvation, at a time 10 days wages were due to him. This unfortunate man has left a wife and five children in a state of utter destitution.—Standard of Oct. 30.

time we should have been able to tell your readers of what the Lord was doing, in reviving our churches and converting sinners. There have been some favorable indications—many are feeting disentisfied with their present cold and inactive state, and are sighing for the salvation of the Lord. There has been a considerable increase of religious feeling in many places-meetings are ferent and unbelieving?

Holy Spirit should be withdrawn, will not the blood of souls he required at their hands?

Geel a growing attachment to him. They enjoyed a revival of religion the past winter. Eighteen

izing for the contest, and there will undoubted. e pretty warm work between this and next March. Christians have a part to act—but they should ever be on their guard and act in the character of followers of Christ. They may inform themselves and attend political meetings, but they should not let these things take the place of religion, or occupy the time or the affections, which are demanded by Christ and his cause. Do not the dangers to which they are exposed, and the religious obligations resting upon them, call loudly on all professed Christians, to watch, to guard well their course; and while acting their to guard well their course; and while acting their with hearing these sweet vocalists, and there was

John Peacock had removed from this State to comic, for musical and other mimicry, but we take the pastoral charge of the church at Springvale, Me. His former brethren, to whom he was much endeared, for his works' sake, will be spirit of freedom, of satisfying rational and pure mimicry.

men would content themselves with exhibiting joicing in hope, and others are inquiring; and nothing but esignal performances.

On the whole the Trustees and friends of this Inseveral, says Zion's Advocate, who have indulged stitution feel more and more its importance, and er put on Christ before the world, are now ready

December next, under the supervision of Mr. Col- immediately forwarded, by the Secretary of the cord, the present Principal. The prospects for the State, to the Committees of the several towns, to winter term, we are happy to state, are quite be filled up and returned to his office before the first day of April. It will be recollected by the teachers of common schools, that the law re quires them to make at the close of their schools, 'a report to the Superintending Committee of the town, of the number of scholars, male and female, that have attended; the branches of

Superintending Committees will bear in mi sed in our 'basket and store,' it may serve at that it is made their duty to 'examine every peronce to kindle within us a flame of gratitude to son proposing to teach any district in the town; God, and of commiseration for the needy and to visit and inspect every school at least twice in the wretched, to furnish ourselves with such a each year; to inquire into the regulation and contrast to our own condition, as we find in the discipline thereof, and suggest any necessary alharrowing account that follows of want and star- terations; to examine the proficiency of the Ireland, which is extracted from a scholars, and to use their influence that all the late Cork Examiner. A somewhat similar des- youth of each district attend and profit by the school therein.

receive the school money from the selectmen, ide to 'vield her increase,' and the storehouse until they shall have caused to be presented to said selectmen the certificate of the Superintend ing Committee of the town, that the teachers en ployed are well qualified to instruct youth in th various branches required to be taught in an English school in this State,' and 'satisfactory evidence of his good moral character."

Intemperance is doing its awful work. Our State Capital is literally the grog-shops of the State. In some few towns where liquors are not sold, they send off to Concord, where there is an abundance, flowing in desolating streams in miles.

They first called at the relief office, but, owing to the absence of the members, they were not able to ascertain any thing satisfactory; and, on the suggestion of one of the party, they proceed to the police office, in order to wave met by Head Constable Condon and Serjeants Porter and O'Neill, who advised them to abstain from any O'Neill, who advised them to abstain from any office of the condon and Serjeants Porter and O'Neill, who advised them to abstain from any office of the condon and Serjeants Porter and O'Neill, who advised them to abstain from any office of the condon and Serjeants Porter and O'Neill, who advised them to abstain from any office of the condon and Serjeants Porter and the condon and Serjeants P is an abundance, flowing in desolating streams in any of Concord, was drowned in your city, from the same cause; another died in Concord a few days ago, of the delirium tremens; while there are some others hastening to the same dreadful end. And cern enough to even ask, what shall be done?

We have one encouraging fact—the public house in our village has had its evil spirit cast out, and promises, under its new landlord. Mr. Let travellers this way, bear that in mind. An Irishman was killed here yesterday by

caving in of a bank of earth, where he was at it. work. Fisherville, Nov. 19.

HUMANITY IN NEW YORK. One of the party, a stalwart and determined man, who appeared to be the leader, went up to Head Constable Condon, and said, 'We are starving and dying; we have been starving, but are determined to stand it no longer.'

Constable Condon endoavored to appease the Constable Condon endoavored to appease the time reminding him of the risk he ran in instigating and exciting the people. The speaker than replied, 'There is nothing aure than that I will be one of the first to break out—

to the party, a stalwart and determined man, who appeared to be the dead contained to the case of the boy George, in New York, gratefully disappointed us ensue of rectifude, and more of humanity than we had looked for. The following, from a correspondence of Mrs. Child, in the Courier, is a gratefully disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy George, in New York, gratefully disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy George, in New York, gratefully disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy disappointed us to show the property of the disposal made of the case of the boy disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy disappointed us an excitation of the case of the case of the boy disappointed us an excitation of the case of the boy disappointed us the disappoint of the disappoint of the case of the case of the case of the case of the boy disappointed us an excitation of the case of t

The speaker then replied, 'There is nothing surer than that I will be one of the first to break outfor if I don't get bread, by heaven I'll fight for it, and I don't care if all the police men in Cork were before me. 'Finding it was usolesse to persist farther, they then filed off in something like military order, and went to the Court House, where his worship was engaged in the Revison Court. After remaining there for a short time, they returned down Great George street, and proceeding through Patrick street, stopped opposite the 'Imperial Bakery,' which half a dozen of the most prominent entered.

The doors of this establishment were immediately besieged by the hundreds that composed this gathering, while the parties inside demanded something to eat, at the same time disclaiming any attempt at violence. A party of policemen were in a very short time in attendance, and succeeded, with considerable difficulty, in clearing the shop of its hungry occupants. Fearing that the threats and expressions of three or four individuals would ultimately induce the people to commit outrage and violence, and thereby lead, probably, to the most disastrous consequences, Mr. Condon ordered the apprehension of four individuals of the party. The names of those taken into custody are John Lucey, Jonsthan Tanner, Bartholomew Keeffs and J. Shean. The apprehension of these parties caused, for the present, the dispersion of the mobit that threatened this establishment.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—The Cork Reporter, received this evening, contains an account of the death of another laborer in the employment of the Board of Works, from starvation, at a time to days wages were due to him. This unfortunate man has left a wife and five children in a state of utter destiration.—Standard of Oct. 30.

rascal is my slave.'

Slave!' exclaimed the astonished Irishman; and slipping behind the master, he adroidy caused his feet to slide from under him, while he called out to the negro, 'Run, man, run!' While he assisted the misterend to rise, he said. By St. Patrick, if you had only called out stop slave!' I should have known in the beginning whose heels no trip in.

Miscellanea.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, HOPKINTON, R. I botter attended and more interesting, and some few are found inquiring what they must do to be saved. God is evidently granting some tokens 1841, under the labors of Rev. David Avery. of his favor, and showing that he is waiting to be They erected, the past year, a nest and conver gracious. And how is it with his people—are thouse of worship, in the vicinity of several they in a penitent, praying frame? are they for saking their sine and turning unto God, seeking thim with all the heart? or are they cold, indifferent and uppalities? business men in the neighborhood. Rev. C. C. Shall we witness the glorious display of God's grace the present season? Must we not look to the conduct of professing Christians, in a great measure, for an answer? Are they not to a certain extent, responsible for the salvation of souls? And if through their unbelief and coldness, the people, and the benevolent objects of the day, especially the cause of temperance. The church feel a growing statement of the salvation of the salvation of souls? Professors of religion, especially in this State, were received by baptism, and ten by letter. In have much need to be on their guard. The sub. January, the pastor was assisted in a series of ject of politics begins to occupy the public mind, in anticipation of our annual State election. meetings by Rev. Mr. Gonsalves, who labored with much zeal and success for several weeks. Four distinct political parties are busily organ- Truly, this spot is like a garden which the Lord

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY. -Once again, after

part as citizens, remember that they have higher and still more solemn duties relating to the prosperity of the church and the salvation of souls. Let not political excitement unfit you to labor ar- songs. These, we observed, were not on the dently and faithfully in promoting a revival of re- programme. All there, with most of their pieces, was unexceptionable on the score of taste. There It was announced a few weeks since, that Rev. are those, we suppose, who have a relish for the

A. W. McClure. Mr. McC. holds a ready, acute isting evils. and energetic pen, and, as he possesses abundant piety and learning.

PERPLEXITY CONCERNING A FUTURE STATE. - tor says :-The struggling mind of John Foster was not a The ulterior consequences of the Spanish man little agitated in reference to this subject. His riage question do not seem to be taking a turn at thoughts, wandering beyond physical boundaries all favorable for the position supposed to have well says :---

'Foster's earnest questioning on this subject, netimes led him astray. But why is it that any of us are less earnest than he in such thought about the life that all must so soon enter upon? It is nigh—even at the door. What is it? What is it in general? What to me, in particular?-How, and with whom am I to be employed when I shall have cast off this mortal coil?

Foster erred in striving to satisfy his under-standing—to grasp the invisible world in thought. Such men as Brainerd, Payson, McCheynethose who live nearest to God in prayer, are far less perplexed with doubtful questions. Theirs is the right way to know the spiritual world .--They live in it; and it is to be known only by being lived, even as our natural life can be known only so far as consciousness makes it known.

The difficulty with Foster here, we must thin resulted more from the peculiar structure of his mind, than from any defect of spirituality.

The work of grace in connection with the labors of our brother Stow, to which repeated reference has been made, continues. Let it be chronicled that Boston is not without one revival of religion. Mr. S. communicates the following in the last Sheet Anchor, a paper that is doing a good ser-

vice in the cause of seamen:Last Wednesday evening thirty individuals asked the people of God to pray for their salvation from sin. Some have expressed their astonishment to see so large a congregation, when the weather has been so unpleasant that persons would not convene for a temperance meeting. It is cheering to see the thirst for the brend and of that line for at least two years to come. water of life. We have given away hundreds of Bibles, Testaments, Tracts, and Sheet Anchors, within a few weeks, and the demand for them still continues.

Some of the converts are solicitous of making a public profession of their faith in Christ. They wish to follow him in the ordinances of his own appointment for the regulation of his household. Christians are encouraged to work for their Lord and Master. They are striving together to win seamen to the Lord Jesus, and thus send the mighty gospel around the globe, by regenerated sailors. It was from this important class of men propagators of the everlasting gospel to a rebel-lious world.'

Presbyterian Church, (N. S.) has declined the title of D. D. conferred by the Transylvania University, considering it a bauble unworthy the dignity of a servant of Christ, and the acceptance of it countenancing artificial distinctions among ministerial brethren, often unjustly made, and always contrary to the spirit of the gospel.

The last Montreal Register has an ex tended account of a numerously attended meetevening of the 11th inst. The following resolution was moved by Rev. H. Wilkes, and second-

tion was moved by Rev. H. Wilkes, and seconded by Rev. J. M. Cramp:—
'That in order to enjoy more fully the pleasures and advantages of Christian Union, it is desirable that an effort should be made, as soon as
circumstances shall admit to form an Evangelical Alliance for British North America, agreeably to the plan of District organization, adopted
by the Great Convention recently held in London.'

Our brother of the Register, in embarking in this movement, says:- We trust that our breth-ren in Canada West will cordially co-operate with us in adopting measures for the for of the British North American Branch.'

The Rev. Dr. Cooswell has his offices of president and his offices of president and professor of Theology in Gilmanton Theological Seminary, on account of the pecuniary embarrassment of the institution; and instruction at the seminary will be suspended until this embarrassment shall be respected.

The Christian Messenger, of Halifax, records at length the death and the memory of dearly for his hasty advice; he is dead. We had Mrs. Elizabeth Tupper, who was born on the island of Martha's Vineyard, Mrss., Feb. 9, 1754. ened by the rush of the waters, stood still and She was a woman of sainte d' life, and her remembrance to the many who knew her is sweet, and the off-wheels were quickly submerged.

IIP Subscribers and friend desirous of extending our circulation will observe, that to those who take the paper from the first of January, 1847, we will send it for the remainder of the current year

gratis. We understand that the next two m y ministers' meeting of the Boston Baptist Asso. of Roxbury, on Tuesday, the 8th of December.

The Rev. R. S. Hitchcock was installed on the 18th instant, sermon by Rev. William

Rogers, of Winter street church.

We are sorry to learn that Hon. J. Q. Adams fell in the street on Thursday afternoon; it carried to his son's residence in Mt. Vernon street. Before night he had in some degree recovered.

I Subscribers in arrears, and agents having noney due this office, are requested to make immediate payment.

General Intelligence:

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia arrived on Tuesday morning, last week, about 10 o'clock. Commercial.—The Cotton market had experienced no material change, although prices were

evidently receding.

Flour and Grain had fallen in price considera-

ports would not be opened for the admission of and was on the point of being carried away, when grain, duty free; and this decision of the Govern-the cure seized me by the arm, and drew me to vale, Me. His former brethren, to whom he was much endeared, for his works' sake, will be pleased to learn that the Lord is blessing his labeless, and that he has the prospect of gathering an early harvest from his new field. Several are re-

in this city, under the editorial direction of Rev. as likely to aggravate rather than diminish ex-

The Marriage Question .- The London and qualifications for the undertaking, so we doubt Paris papers have still a vast deal to say about not, he will make a journal rich in evangelical the Montpensier marriage, and are endeavoring to excite an uncompromising spirit of hostility between the two nations. The London Specta-

into regions ethereal and impalpable, sought to been assumed by Lord Palmerston. Austria and analyze, as well the future, as the present life. - the German powers, it is understood, remain pas-The Vermont Chronicle, dwelling on this matter, sive. They will not join in any protest against the marriage of Queen Isabella or her sister, be cause they absolutely refuse to recognize the not what France could wish; but it is almost as untoward for the British Minister as he could have feared, and is a strange upshot of his confidence in the power he petted-Austria. Her very martinet exactness, which made her seem so rustworthy, renders her useless to him at this France to busy herself in Spain, and so postpone

> maintenance generally .- Traveller. Dreadful Flood .- The Paris papers of the 23d and 24th Oct., contain the part undations by which several of the French prov-

all disputes on the Rhine. Russia is said to stand

by England and the treaty of Utrecht; certain

and Holstein making Russia, for the nonce, high-

ontingent rights in the succession to Schleswig

sensitive on the score of treaties and their

inces have been fearfully devastated. Entire villages were swept away; bridges, viaducts, and considerable many buildings have fallis the number of vintime yet known; but the letters received from the scene of desolation are filled with lamentations. The devastations caused by the overflowing of the Loire have been dreadful

The communications between Paris, Lyons, Avignon, Marseilles, and all the southeastern re-gions of France, is completely cut off by the inundations. The magnificent bridge over the Loire, at Orleans, the viaduct conne leans and Vierzon Railway with the terminus in that city, has been swept away by the resistless fury of the torrent. It cost 6,000,000 france in the erection, and will probably delay the openin

The rivers Huveaune, the Durance, the Rhone and, on several points, interrupted the communiwas under water. At Tarascon, the Rhone had level, and the inhabitants apprehended a recurrence of the disasters of 1840. At Audrexieux, the part of the town situated on the Rhone, has been levelled, comprising eighteen houses, and all the traces of the adjoining railroad are lost. The barracks of the gendarmerie are but a heap ber of houses destroyed at Roanne amount to lying in the Loire or in the canal, and made fast to the quay, 270 were sunk. The most fatal epi-We learn from the Christian Citizen, that sode of the disastrous day of the 19th, at Roanne Rev. Joseph C. Styles, of Richmond, a man of great intellectual ability, paster of the United his son, and some other persons who were upset in a boat within sight of hundreds of spectators

At three o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the Loire rose suddenly, and overwhelmed the whole of the lower part of Nevers, and, joining the Nievre, formed an immense lake, under which had disappeared part of the faubourgs of to Plagny. Here and there were seen floating timber, trees, and cattle, and cries of distres were heard at every point.

A Blois journal says:—' All the accounts that we receive from the tower part of the Loire, are distressing. It is said that at Amboise, twentysix persons perished in an inn. A great portion of the railroad has been carried away.'

CATASTROPHE TO THE DILIGENCE.

The Courrier de Lyon of Saturday has the following :- Our readers will not peruse without horror, the following details of the catastrophe which happened to the diligence, related to us, the coach, ten men and one woman. Four in the afternoon was striking when we left Feurs, where the bridge over the Loire was covered with people looking at the waves roaring through the before has it been seen so awful.

water to a great extent. Every one that we met eminary will be warned us not to attempt to cross the terrent be-ent shall be re- fore us. We were undecided until an inspector, moved. Dr. Cogawell will continue to edit the New Hampshire Repository for the present.

Recorder.

Recorder. road not two hours before, and called to the postillion to drive on. The unfortunate man paid trembled. The coach became fast in the mud,

By dint of exertion, we succeeded in throwing a small rope round a tree above the current, and tened it to the diligence to keep it upright .-In this sad state we remained till night closed in without the possibility of receiving any succor.

The horses began to be dragged on, when, after it had become totally dark, one of the pas-sengers, M. H. Bremond, of Lyons, cut one of ciation, will be held with Rev. T. F. Caldicott, the horses out of the traces, got upon it, and of Roxbury, on Tuesday, the 8th of December. perilous attempt at seeking safety. After going The Rev. R. S. Hitchcock was installed a very few paces, the horse stumbled; for the paster of the Maverick Church in East-Boston, moment, M. Bremond recovered him; but, in two seconds more, the poor animal and both his riders disappeared in a whirlpool.

We uttered a cry of herror. M. Bremond disensed by Rev. Mr. Owen, Madison, Indiana, has he fell, and awam away with the current, which reached its 4th volume. The first number appears in an improved dress, and is somewhat enes of a tree, which he grasped firmly, and by means of them climbed to the top, where he remained the rest of the night. His companion bewas supposed to be a paralytic attack. He was Our condition did not improve. The horses were came the first victim, for he never re-appeared. successively carried away—the coach inclined frightfully to the right, and the wild waters continued their work of destruction.

Our cord no longer kept its hold, when the lady who was in the coupe, with the cure of Sailsous-Couzan, cried to us, requesting we would draw her to us, as she was drowning. The conductor and inspector threw a cord to her, which the cure tied round her body, and this deplorable attempt to save her caused the rope, which was our only means of safety, to break. In fact, the weight of the lady suspended in the air with that of the two men who were drawing her up, brought about the fall of the diligence, and the whole

The priest at the moment the coach sank down got out of the door on the left side, which still remained above the flood, seized the leather of bly. American flour in Liverpool on the 3d, de-clined 2s. 6d. a barrel, and wheat 3d to 4d per 70 lbs. Indian Corn, too, had begun to feel the opening of the Ports.—It was settled that the peration. I was holding on by a very slight strap,

current, till we struck against an uprooted tree, by which the fore wheels of the coach, with their agle, were forced off and left as. We continued descending toward the Loire for 800 yards, when, we continued the coach with the co

Boston Association.—A meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, at 10 o'clock. A. M., with the First Haptenesh towards forming a new Association out of this body. Churcher is Rothers of the First Haptenesh towards forming a new Association out of this body. Churcher is Rothers of the First Haptenesh towards forming a new Association out of this body. Churcher is Rothers of the First Haptenesh towards forming a new Association out of this body. Churcher is will please to send, each, their paster and at least two professions of the first Haptenesh to assist in giving it a name—framing a Constitution and by-laws—fining the lines of its nesting, and behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, and the Boston Association at its next session.

New York Volunteers.—Gov. Wright has severe the 1st regiment of New Tr. F. Cathleory, Charman. telegraphic communication from New York, ! dated on Sunday, at 8, P. M., states that news from the seat of war had been received, and that Ampudia had positively returned beyond Saltillo. Gen. Taylor could not move forward until reinforced. There was much sickness at Campran, Monterey, &c. The death of Capt. Ridgely is

York volunteers, under the command of Col. Ward B. Burnett. The regiment belongs to the

Call for Troops .- We understand that re quisitions have been sent out from the War De-partment, calling into the service of the United States, nine additional regiments of volunteers, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. One regiment is to be from Mas-

Fugitive Slaves .- The Committee appointed at a meeting at Fancuii Hall, in relation to the case of Capt. Hannum, have issued a handbill, offering a reward of \$100 for information in relation to any slave secreted in order to be returned to slavery. And also such reward as shall be deemed reasonable, for any information upon the subject. This handbill is signed by J. W. the subject. This handbill is signed by J. W. Brown for the Committee .- Traveller.

New York .- The majority in favor of the than 100,000. The majority against the right of suffrage to colored voters will be equally great.

of that great cattle market, and rum market town, voted by a large majority, at a late town meeting, that intoxicating drinks ought not to be sold in the town, and the selectmen were ordered to see the law enforced .- Recorder .

In this city, Mr. John H. Harris to Miss Mary Ann
Kimball Nov. 19, Mr. Andrew C. Mudge to Miss Maria
Annabel.

George and Coursell Coursell Annabel.

In Rozbury, Mr. Daniel S. Francis, of R., to Miss Sala F. Sampson, of Weymouth.

In West Cambridge, Mr. Francis Hill to Miss Eveline

General State of Combridge o Veymouth. e, Mr. Francis Hill to Miss Eveline Frost. In Beverly, by Rev. Mr. Flanders, Mr. Benjamia Ray-ond to Miss Martha B., daughter of Mr. John Stocker. In Worcester, Mr. Levi Hardy to Mrs. Martha M.

an Salem, Ezckiel Evans, Esq., of Salisbury, to Miss
Mary B. Johnson, of Newburyport.
In Salem, on Sunday morning, 8th inst., at the 2d Baptist Church, by Rev. Mr. Brierly, Mr. Eben N. Walton,
formerly of South Reading, to Miss Emeline Kimbill.
In Lancaster, by Rev. C. Sibley, Mr. Abram F. Kidder of Lowell, to Miss Sarah M. Burbank, of L.
In Harvard, by the same, Mr. Ratius Maynard, of Lancaster, to Miss Louisa G. Houghton, of H.
In South Reading, Mr. A. C. Wilder to Miss Mary D.
B. Stickney; Mr. James H. Bursham to Miss Mary E.
Richards.
In Haverhill, Mr. Joseph W. Leenhall of Salishards. Henry. In Salem, Ezekiel Evans, Eaq., of Salisbury, to Miss Mary B. Johnson, of Newburyport. In Salem, on Sunday morning, 8th inst., at the 2d Bap-

Richards,
In Haverhill, Mr. Joseph W. Sawyer to Miss Miranda
In Haverhill, Mr. Joseph W. Sawyer to Miss Miranda
In New Haven, Ct., Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of
Andover, to Miss Lucia Ives, formerly of New York.
In Plastow, N. H., by Rev. Benjemin Wheeler, Mr.
Mosse Cartion to Miss Abguil B. Sargent, 15th inst.,
Mr. Charles W. Foes to Miss Lydia A. Bond.
In Goffstown, N. H., by Rev. J. W. Poland, Mr. Henry D. Stevons to Miss Abby B. Stevens.

Deaths.

In South Boston, Mrs. Mahitable F., wife of Mr. Wm.
R. Lincoln, 400.
In Cambridge, Mr. Issac Conant, 51.
In Lexington, Miss Eliza T., daughter of the late John and Eliza T. Larkin, of Boston, 23.
In Worcester, Mrs. P. Luprels, wife of Mr. Edward Banes Knight, 21.

Worcester, Min. 1. Sp. 1882. gs Knight, 21. 1 Southbridge, Dea. Manasseh Fay, 70. 1 Southbridge, Dea. Manasseh Fay, 70. Nawhurvoort, Miss Elizabeth H., daughter of Win in Southbridge, Dea. In Southbridge, Dea. In Newburyport, Miss Elizabeth H., daugme, In Newburyport, Miss Elizabeth H., daugme, and Maria Forbes, 19.
In Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mr. Caleb Stevens, Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mr. Caleb Stevens, Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mr. Caleb Stevens, Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mr. Caleb Stevens, Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mr. Caleb Stevens, Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mr. Caleb Stevens, Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mr. Caleb Stevens, Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mr. Caleb Stevens, Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mr. Caleb Stevens, Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mrs. S

ative from that town, In North Danvers, Mr. Dennison W. Brown, 23. In Boxford, Mrs. Mary Smith, 94. In Haverhill, Mr. Henry Plummer, son of Ezekiel and

ridge, 22.

Danvers, Mr. Simeon A. Robinson, of NotI. H., 22.

ord, N. H., Mrs. Hannah, wife of Rev. S. Dana, 69.

In Hollis, N. H., 9th inst., Mr. Richard Patch, 47; a useful member of the Baptist charch. In his death, the wife has lost a kind husband, the children a tender-hearted father, and the community an obliging neighbor. In Hollis, N. H., 5th inst., Erwin R., son of Mr. Alpheus Rideout, 11 mos.

'Go, peaceful spirit, rest, Serene from earth's alarms; Go, sleep mon the Savinn's

We wept to see thee die,
We mourn thy absence yet;
O, may we meet thee in the sky,
And there our tears forget.'

In East Greenwich, 29th ult., Wm. E. Millerd, son of the late Don. Edwin Millerd, in the eleventh year of his ago. Endowed with unusual perceptive powers, and a retentive memory, he had, by extensive reading and by observation, acquired an ansual amount of knowledge for a person of his ago. The premature development of his mind inspired his Friends with hopes for the future, which have been cut off by his early death. He died of Hydrocephalus. The Reflector was the paper which he most highly esteemed.

Thus fades the brightest flower,
Just opening to the day;
It blooms a transient hour,
Then fades in death away.

J. H. B.

Then fades in death away. J. H. B.

In Hamlet village, 12th inst., Miss Mary Green, aged 20 years 10 months. She was for five years a member of the Baptist church in this village, and for no small part of that time connected with the choir. She was naturally lovely in her disposition, affectionate, kind and massuming; and to the gifts of nature were superadded the gifts of grace. She was a devoted Christian, identified her interests with those of the church, and the love she bore them was warmly returned. Her sickness was papingli one; but she was patient annich her sufferings—nay, happy—rejoicing in the love of Christ, willing to live and ready to die. In thinking of her happy end, more than once have those sweet lines of Whittier recurred to us.

more than once have those sweet mass of a curred to us:

'O, for the death the righteous die,
And end like Autumn's day declining,
On human hearts as on the sky
With holier, tenderer beauty shining;
As if the pure and blessed light
From off the eternal altar flowing,
Were bathing in its blessed light
The spirit to its worship going!'
The faneral services were attended on the Sablath succeeding her decease, in the Baptat meeting-house, by a large and solenn assembly. In the family to which she belonged, she has left a void; and in the Hamlet where she resided, and in the church of which she was a member, she will long be cheriahed in remembrance, and the remembrance will be sweet, for
Few knew her but to love her,
Or named her but to praise.
K. A.
In Ware, Oct. 30, Mrs. Arethusa Bowen, wife of Mr.

and the remembrance will be aweet, for

Few knew her but to love her,
Or named her but to love her,
En li Ware, Oct. 30, Mrs. Archusa Bowen, wife of Mr.
Benjamin Bond, 33. For the last ten years, Mrs. B. was a valuable member of the Baptist church in this town; and for the three preceding years, a member of the First Baptist church in Lowell, where she first proclaimed her attachment to Christ, and where many of her friends in ow reside. In this event, a kind busband is bereft of an affectionate and raluable companion, three little sons of a fond and fathful mether, a Christian church of a worthy and an efficient member, and a large circle of friends of an agreeable smociate, whose worth was best point to the interests of the early and a large circle of friends of the agreement of the state of the same worth was best point to the interests of the capacitate, whose worth was best point to the interests of the same worth was best point to the interests of the same worth was best point to the interests of the same worth was best point to the interests of the same worth was best pointed in the life of the departed, are worthy of few mendation, and her peaceful death and triumphant department of this afficiency cowince as that what is our loss is her gain. May the mantle of Mrs. B. fall upon all of those who suffer in this afficiency. Com.

In Peterboro, N. H., Oct. 23. Mer. Belief.

Lay the mantle of Mrs. B. fall upon all of those who suffer in this affiction.—Com.

In Peterboro', N. H., Oct. 23, Mrs. Belinds, wife of Mr. Abiaba, Tuliba, 48. Again is the charch called to mours the loss of one of its most active and serfail members. Her iliness, though protracted and distressing was been with a holy composite, characteristic of the religion of Jesus Christ. When she became sensing was been existed and controlled the quantion arrow. Am prepared for death? To settle this question, the growness of the religion of Jesus Christ. When she became sensing was prepared for death? To estile this question, the growness of the religion of Jesus Christ. When she became with God through Christ aliess, who now appeared more precious to her, and she was enabled to 'endure a series in the propared in the propared in the same of the propared in an invalide, and spoke with cheerfulness and because of Christ, the wished to live, yet she fest that to die would be gain. To see her family reconciled to her departure was an object of much desire. To effect this, she often conversed with them. On one occasion, the saked, 'Why can't you give me up, when you see that it am to suppy. She seemed to discover the daws of eternal glory, and it filled her soul with joy anapeakable. To the church she seat her dying commal, and exhorted all to be faithful in the cause of Christ. In her sickness.

by a providential chance, we were drifted out of the strength of the current, and were brought up between two trees, which held firm.

A chemist at Berlin is said to have manufactured, upon the process of Professor Schonbein, of Basic, an electrical paper, the property of which is much more explosive than that of cotion.

DOMESTIC.

Further from the Army.—The Courier's telegraphic communication from New York, so we were a large corrected the was a lovely ornament.

DR. WISTAR'S HALSAN OF WILD CHERRY .- The ex-DR. WISTAR'S BALSAR OF WILD CHERKY—The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine it diseases of the lungs, and the many singular curse it has effected, saving naturally attracted the attending of many physicians, as well as the whole faterating of queeks, rarrous conjectures and surmines have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain todine, other ignoral pass have supposed it to contain todine, other ignoral pass have supposed it to contain codine, other ignoral pass have supposed it to contain codine, other ignoral pass have supposed it to contain the contain supposed in the contain the result of the property of the contain the contains and the principal it, we pfedge our shoot that it contains nothing of this stud, or any thing the least injurious; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of tar and with cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are propared.

None geauine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrap-

ffrage to colored voters will be equal, tooth, and the patient to the patient of the patient of

The Markets.

PANEUIL HALL MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES .- Corrected Weekly .- From the Ploughn VEGETABLES. .1 78 m s

Cranberries, perbushel.
Quinces, perbushel.
Chestnuts, per bush.
Shellbarks, BEEF, PORK, LARD, &C. Boston Lard, in barrels,. Ohio do do Ohio do Ohio do BUTTER, CHEESE, AND Country Hay, old, cwt ..

Saxony Fleeces, per lh. WOOL.
Do Prime.
Do Lambs.
American Full Blood. Do 2d quality..... Do 3d quality.....

BRIGHTON MARKET.-MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1846 BRIGHTON MARKET.—Mospar, Nov. 18, 1846.

At market 1500 Cattle, a small part Stores—17 yokes
Working Oren, 25 clows and Calves, 1100 Sheep and
about 700 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—First quality, 5,500; second
quality, 5,005; third quality, 55,00 a 4,00.

WORKING OKER—Sales were noticed at 362, 67, 71
and 380.

Come and Catves—Sales were made at \$17, \$19,
\$20, \$20, \$273, \$273 and \$45,00.

SHEEF.—Sales of lots varying from \$1,33, \$163, \$1,75,
to \$2,25 and \$3,25.

SWINE—At wholessle—Sows at 31.2c.; Barrows at
41.2c.; at retail from 41.2 to 51.2 and 6c. Old Mogs,
41.2c.

Charlestown Female Seminary. PHE Forty-eighth Term of this fastitution will commented on Tuesday, the first day of Bocember acut, and continue seventeen weeks. Bay scholars are admitted to equal privileges with Boarding scholars, at the same price of tuition. Apply, by 'exter or otherwise, to the end-criber near the Seminary Buildings. A. J. BELLOWS, for the Treatess. Charlestown, Nov. 10, 1861.

Warren Ladies' Seminary. THE Winter Term of eighteen weeks in this fractivation will commence on Wednesday, the ninth day of Ducember, Applications may be made to Warren, R. I., Nor. 14.

Warren, R. I., Nor. 14.

HOVEY'S

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Lines, and an extended Scripture Index.

Extractr room a rise or the Mary series are average.

From an attended notice in the Caristian Resear.

We have I little to axing that it is the best sellection of hymn are published in the English language. Tary have been drawn from the best sources, and probably, from a greater number of anches than those in any other hymn love attact.

M. Y. Bandief Register.—The Pasimint is one of the most additional or any other companies of the control N. I stantist surpress.

A. I stantist surpress.

A stantist complete backs of the kind we ever had the
privilege of a truncing. It is the very back wasted. The
stantist control of the stantist control of the
stantist control of the stantist control of the
stantist control of condition,—there is semantising for every need
and every occasion.

Christian Watchava. The robust impresses us as being
very complete. The clitter seem to have been more solicit.

Christian Referent.—The Foolinist surpresses all other conlections in the select character of all its hymne. Not one can
be regarded as isosproprivate to public weekley. The good old

Armeners all them, and many most beautiful over cone.

Passe from the pen of S. P. Somes, needly printed, and
The book is admiredly arranged, needly printed, and
Mastical Visities— This is truly a Henrary sem, bandles be
in a sarest Pasimist for the church of Christ.
The Maccolarian—We refer to it chiefly to express our
goalfication at the extensive and admirable subjection of missionary bysoms which it contains
Christian Secretary.—We used say that The Pasimist,
just publish, presented claims to the denomination not to be
just published presented claims to the denomination not to be

who are perceasing me-aqual to it. Graham's Mapasine —The Pestmist is, in our opinion, de-dirable hast admailation of sacral lyric postry ever pubthis country.

our Heroid - it has great and deserved merit, and as a whole is not only well adapted to the onject superior to the predictioners.

Afadema Superior — In the number variety, and adaptation of subjects, this reduces exceeds all others: Here are admired by a lymphonic all the result decirions of the fible. We seem setty commend The Pasimist to the attention of pasters and

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS. From Rev. George B. his, Philadelphia.

Sq.'h another collection of hymne for public, worship. I do
not believe the world can furnish, and I am cornain the Rev-hel hancung cannot. It is a work, in overy respect, of such
surpassing excellence, as to leave nothing in its department
to be desired.

qualitied its postic and evangational matters are working at all praise.

From Rev. Wm. T. Brunnily, Augustia, Gu.

A desideration in one or upided which has excited and been neriously feit by passives for many years. Breaker the did not speak cutturantially whose he pronounced in the Casinian's perfect in the kind, leaving nothing some to be desired for this department of weeding. I think your book maly requirem to be known to secure for it an extensive circulation.

From Rev Goo F. Admissi, Britishover, Md.

It is time we had non-Hymn Blook for general use. Let 'The Pealmin' he has book. Let our preachers be an active as those of the Matholist Episcopal chartch, and it will be deed.

I am very authorate have the Pealmin sensorily circulated in Garctia believing that it has claims paraments to all other Hymn Ro-de in the

From Rev. Co. D. Mailary, Go.

From Rev. Elijah Hutohimson, Window, Vt. Its admirable arrangement, its decidedly lyrical of freebon from objectionable by one and parasas, its hymne, make important additions to one secret positi-word, its promiter adjustation to the cause of our de-tion must. I think, source for it the special favor and tensive patromage of the Staptist churches.

then invasi, I think, secure for it the apocial favor and the sutensive pairmage of the Rapits churches.

Press Rev. H. G. Note, Buch, Mo.

The Pasimist I have pare used and re-perivace,—and with the
most churches the year and and re-perivace,—and with the
most churches the year and and re-perivace,—and with the
most churches the year of the partial partial partial partial
set up a cor opinition as positively agointent, and or free form
defects. I should not hesitate to sing the look through in
course, in public worship, passing by mass.

The work is so comprehensive, an extended, this arrangement
is more, place or occasion, that betteve it may be truly said, as
a pinoud of passings by than never been careased. One great
advantage which it passesses is this, that the parchased is
agained of passings by than never been careased. One great
advantage which it passesses is this, that the parchased is
agained of the cold both, for it is associating to see how
sompliers are to be congratuated on their success. When I
read Mr. Isi's letter coatal sing an esconsium on their work;
I thought that some happy mode of feeling had given to his languages; but an inspection of its book has been
to an outless accordance with his opinion of it.

Prom Rev. A. D. Swora, Loudeville, Ky

I have viven it an attentive extensional worship, it is taked
unctualled, and must supersede the use of every other figure
phormate the statement of our demonstrational worships, it is standa
unctualled, and must supersede the use of every other figure
Book over published by the demonstration. I am estained that
every friend of the demonstration, assignment and institute.

To united testimony of pactors of Reptile destructions, the source
and visining, in New York; and its Philadelphia of the
myst decided and futureine character, basebon pires in favor
of the book.

Among the Associations and Conventions, the Schweine
Happing Association; Bashel (Tean Bapting Association; Happing
Law and Associations; Bashel (Tean Bapting Association; Happing
Jaha

called for.

12 The price of the 12 me pulpit size, in aplendid bind ricos estra styles, price corresponding in a ricos estra styles, price corresponding it, white a number of capies are purchased. Onless farnished far az amination on application to the Pathisheds.

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The Family Circle.

For the Christian Reflector

Early Friendship. Early Friendship how endearing,

Strong the tender ties that bind : Bright the vision, fadeless, cheering True the compress of the mind.

Early Friendship, what is sweeter, When we take a brief review? Wears it not a lovely feature ?

Lives not yet the image true? Early Friendship, what more lasting, Blooming over wasting time? When the heavens are overcasting, Lives it not in youthful prime

Early Friendship, can I ever Lose thee from my memory? Tell me not that years can sever-Years have no control o'er thee.

Early Friendship lasts the longer, When its brightest joys are o'er; Parting moments bind it stronger, Memory but endears it more.

Dearest then the tender sorrow. Teaching Friendship to endure; Thich can strength from memory borro Memory in the heart secure.

How to get along with Neighbors.

I once had a neighbor, who, though a clever I once had a neighbor, who, though a clever man, came to see me one day, and said. "Esquire White, I want you to come and get your geese away." "Why," said I, "what are my geese doing?" "They pick my pigs" ears when they are eating, and drive them away, and I will not have it." "What can I do?" said I. "You must yoke them." "That I have not time to do now," said I; "I do not see but they must run." "If you do not take care of them, I shall," said the clever shoemaker in anger. "What do you say, Esquire White?" "I cannot take care of them now, but I will pay you for all damages." "Well."

white? "I cannot take care of them now, but I will pay you for all damages." "Well," said he, "you will find that a hard thing." So off he went, and I heard a terrible squalling among the geese. The next news from the geese was that three of them were missing. My children went, and found them terribly was released deed and the way to be the said them.

My children went, and found them terribly mangled and dead, and thrown into the bushes.

"Now," said I, "all keep still and let me punish him." In a few days, the shoemaker's hogs broke into my corn. I saw them there, but let them remain a long time. At last I drove them all out, and picked up the corn which they had torn down, and fed them with it in the road. By this time the shoemaker came in great haste after them.

"Have you seen anything of my hogs?" said he. "Yes, sir, you will find them yonder, eating some corn which they tore down in my field." "In your field?" "Yes, sir," said I, "hogslove corn, you know—they were

said I, "hogs love corn, you know—they were made to eat it." "How much mischief have they done?" "O not much," said I. they done?" "O not much, said 1.
Well, off he went to look, and estimated

the damage to be equal to a bushel and a hal O no," said I, "it can't be." "Yes, said the shoemaker, "and I will pay you every cent of damage." "No," replied I, "you shall pay me nothing. My geese have been a great trouble to you."

The shoemaker blushed, and went home.
The next winter, when we came to settle, the

shoemaker determined to pay me for my corn.
"No," said I, "I shall take nothing."

After some talk, we parted; but in a day or

"No," said I, "I shall take nothing."
After some talk, we parted; but in a day or
two, I met him on the road, and fell into conversation in the most friendly manner. But
when I started on, he seemed loath to move,
and I paused. For a moment both of us were
silent. At last he said, "I have something
laboring on my mind." "Well what is it?" laboring on my mind." "Well what is it?"
"Those geese. I killed three of your geese, and shall never rest till you know how I feel.

I am sorry." And the tears came in his eyes.
"O well," said I, "never mind, I suppose
my geese were provoking."
I never took anything of him for it; but
whenever my cattle broke into his field, after

whenever my cattle broke into his nield, after this, he seemed glad, because he could show how patient he could be. "Now," said the narrator, "conquer your-self, and you can conquer in kindness where you can conquer in no other way."

The Injured Indian Wife.

Maj. Long tells a romantic story in connection with the Falls of St. Anthony:—An Indian of the Dacota nation had united himself in his youth to a female called Ampato Sapa, the Dark Day, a name which, if given at her orth, and not afterward bestowed in allusion to her unfortunate end, would seem to show that these people possess the power of divina-tion. They lived happily together many years. Two children were the fruit of their union. The man, having acquired renown as a hun-ter, aspired to be elected a chief. To increase his dignity and importance, and to strengthen his influence, he resolved to add another wife to his household, and fixed his choice on the daughter of a man of influence in the tribe
When he had made known his determination to his wife, she endeavored to dissuade him by reminding him of their long cherished love and the happiness they had enjoyed together Finding no arguments available, and, in fact that he had already executed his purpose of a second marriage, she observed her opportunity, launched her light bark cance, and place nity, launched her light bark canne, and placing her children in it, pushed off into the
stream above the fall. Her death-song was
heard, clear and shrill, by her friends uponthe banks of the river. She recited, with a
mournful voice, the pleasure she had enjoyed
when the undivided object of her husband's
affection. As she fell faster and faster down
the current, her voice became lost in the
sound of the cataract. Her boat was borne
to the edge of the cascade, was seen for a moto the edge of the cascade, was seen for a mo-ment in the spray and mist that hovered over the water, and disappeared, to be seen no more. The Indians say that, often, in the morning, a voice is heard singing a mournful requiem, the Lurden of which is the inconstancy of her husband. And some assert that the spirit of Ampato Sapa has been seen wandering about the place with her children in her bosom. Notes on the Northnest.

Marriage of the Queen of Spain.

The ceremonies observed upon the marriage of the Queen of Spain, were as follows. The officiating Prelate commenced his func-tions by saying—' Senora Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, I demand of your Majesty, and of your Highness, Serene Sir, Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante of Spain, in case you know of any impediments to this present mar-riage, and why it could not and ought not to be contracted—that is to say, if there exists between your Majesty and Highness impedinents of cousanguinity, affinity, or spiritual relationship, independently of those impediments that have been dispensed with by his Holiness—if you have made rows of classity or religion—and finally, if there exists impediments of any other kind—that you forthwith declare them. The same I demand of all here press. here present. For the second and the third time I make the same demand, that you free-ly discover any impediment you are aware of.

After some moments of silence.

The Queen answered, 'I do.' The Queen answered, 'I do.'
Does your Majesty receive and accept the said Infante Don Francisco de Assis Maria

Our fare here has been extremely bad. The

said Infante Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon for your spouse and husband?'
'Yes I receive and accept.'
The Bishop then addressed the Infante.
'Most Serene Sir, Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante of Spain, does your Highness wish for spouse and lawful wife Her Majesty Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, as the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church directs?'
The Prince answered. 'Yes, I wish.'

The Prince answered, 'Yes, I wish.

'Does your Highness give yourself?' &c. 'Yes, I do.'
'Does your Highness receive and accept as your spouse and lawful wife Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain?

la H. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain?

'Yes, I do receive and accept.'

Then joining the hands of the Queen and Infante, and taking his crozier, the Bishop repeated, in a slow and solemn voice—

'And I on the part of Almighty God and of the happy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and of our Holy Mother Church, join in matiringon, your Maissty Senora Donna Isabella rimony your Majesty Senora Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, and your Royal Highness Don Francisco de Assis Maria of Bourbon: and this sacrament of matrimony I confirm in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost,

Amen.'
He then sprinkled holy water on the heads of the Queen and Prince, and performed the same ceremony—its words only varying ac-cording to the different ranks of the parties for the Infante and the Duke de Montpensier.

Moralist and Miscellanist.

Small Beginnings.

How apt we are to laugh at the small beginnings of some of our neighbors—how apt to look upon the success of such as begin in to look upon the success of such as begin in a small way as more than problematical—how apt to desire an extensive business,—one that will enable us to get rich in a year or two; fancying that when we have acquired wealth we can buy happiness at will—never dreaming that prudence and economy are sure passports to wealth; and that a pure heart and clear conscience are the main pillers of true happiness. Wealth that is wrung from the hard earnings of honest industry by artifice and oppression, regardlessof the widows' woes and the orphans' tears, can never purchase happiness, although it may purchase splendid mansions and their concomitants.

We hold that any business is respectable that is honest and harmless in its nature. And wealth acquired in such a way will never disturb the repose of its possessor;—but on the contrary, with a fair share of benevolence, will bring everlasting blessings upon his declining years.

Now the true secret of success in any enterprise, however small or large it may be, is industry, perseverance, and economy; and he who unites these with a common share of judgment and foresight, is destined to thrive and rise in the world.

Speaking of perseverance and economy puts us in mind of a "yarn" that a friend of ourst tells in superb style, and which never fails of being received with a hearty laugh. It is something like this. A party of middle-aged men and matrons having assembled at the house of a friend to pass a social evening, the conversation turned upon the subject of perseverance and economy—each one remarking those who had riven from wall means to a small way as more than problematical—how apt to desire an extensive business,—one that will enable us to get rich in a year or two;

affluence within their acquaintance, and the process by which it had been accomplished. At last, one who had not taken so prominent part in the conversation as many of the others, said he would tell them the adventures of one.

Cheap Religious Literature.

said he would tell them the adventures of one of his acquaintances who died not many years before—it being a case in point.

"A bachelor acquaintance of mine," said he, "who at the age of thirty was not worth a dollar in the world, and of a rather an eccentric turn, went into one of the extensive wool growing counties of Vermont, and built him or little log hut, where he could perform his own culinary operations and sleep o' nights, while in the day time he employed himself diligently in scouring the mastures and bill the said may be seen by mail at small expense.

SENSY OF THE OF SENSUS. By Andrew Faller. 30 cts.

SENSY OF THE OF SENSUS. BY AND SENSUS growing counties of Vermont, and built him a little log hut, where he could perform his a little log hut, where he could perform his own culinary operations and sleep o' nights, while in the day time he employed himself diligently in scouring the pastures and hills where the sheep grazed, picking up the locks of wool which the sheep rubbed off in going through the brush-wood and shrubbery, carrying it to market when he had collected a sufficient quantity to make it an object, or as his necessities required, which was quite often, at first, as he had none of the "ready" to lay in a stock of provisions with. He fol-lowed this mode of life until he was upwards of fifty years old. And what should you sup-

pose he was worth when he died?"

"Five thousand dollars," says one.

"Ten thousand," says another.

"Twenty thousand," says a third.

And so it went on through the whole company, some guessing as high even as fifty and an hundred thousand dollars. an hundred thousand dollars.

"And what was he worth?" asked they all, addressing him that told the story, who sat

the very picture of candor, except an occasional slight roguish look about his eye that he could not fully suppress. All was quiet for a moment, waiting with intense anxiety

the reply.
"Well," says he, "he was worth—not the

The whole company were completely dumb-founded for a moment, and then gave way to a hearty burst of laughter, at the manner in which "the wool had been pulled over their eyes" so completely.—Maine Farmer.

The Horrors of War.

READ IT, AMERICAN FATHERS AND MOTHERS! Monterey, Sept. 25.—In a desperate charge against one of the Mexican forts, Col. Watson fell, mortally wounded. He handed his sword to Lieut. Bowie, and died with a smile on his face, that indicated more than tongue can tell. He died a brave man and a gallant soldier. The last words which he uttered were:—Men, your General Leaps you will not

The last words which he uttered were:—Men, your General leads you—who would not follow?

So hot was the battle, that we were unable to take the body of our lamented Colonel from the street, until nearly 48 hours had elapsed. We buried him in a brick house, within 400 yards of where he first made a charge with the battalion. A very singular circumstance occurred while the man was in the act of preparing the grave; a ball came and took his head off; and instead of burying one, we had to have another dirge for the poor soldier.

We have lost a number of men, but nothing appears so horrible to me, as those men who have had their arms and legs taken off. I never hefore imagined what a battle-field was—never thought it like this.

Of Dr. H. that the systems as practiced in the Institutions for Hydropathic treatment in this county for Hydropathic treatment in this county for annotation of the Judgment in the county of the Institution for Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution for Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution for Hydropathic treatment in this county for the Mydropathic treatment in this county for annotation of the Judgment in the county of the Mydropathic treatment in this county of the Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution for Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution for Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution for Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution of the Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution of the Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution of the Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution of the Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution for Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution of the Institution for Hydropathic treatment in this county of the Institution for Hydropathic treatment in this touch is with the world asy, that is medicated with supplying the Institution for Hydropathic trea

thought it like this.
You would not suppose that any one could live in this lane or street where we were fight-After some moments of silence, no one respectively the form of the plying, the Prelate addressed the Queen thus Senora Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, do you wish for

your spouse and husband, as the Holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church directs, Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante of Spain?

The Queen kissed her mother's hand, and being again asked the same question by the Bishop, replied, 'Yes, I wish.'

He then said, 'Does your Majesty give yourself as spouse and wife to his Serene Highness Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon?'

The Queen answered, 'I do.'

dead men and horses, that we had to tread upon them in passing. The Mexican Lancers, not satisfied with seeing the poor fellows lying wounded upon the ground, must revenge themselves by thrusting their lances in their bodies. Many of these Lancers, however, in turn were made to bite the dust.

The slightest wound here, I might say, is worse than a mortal one, for the wound is soon filled with worms, and in spite of all the physicians can do, the wounds cannot be kept clear of them. They abound in great abundance.

Be with me, Lord.

I am not safe by night or day, Nor can I flee so far away,
But dangers stare me in the face,
Or lurk in every secret place;
I seek protection tried and sure:
Be with me, Lord, and I'm secure.

The duties of my life demand The labors of a powerful hand, But I am weak, and toil in pain; I seek assistance to obtain: Uphold me, Lord, my days prolong, Be with me, Lord, and I am strong

There is a straight, an onward way, That path in vain I seek to find, For thorns obstruct, and I am blind; Direct, O Lord, my feet aright, My soul is dark with sinful stains, A vileness flows through all my veins, And all my words and deeds are sin, And all my secret thoughts within,
Thou, Lord, with cleansing fire can cure;
Be with me, Lord, O make me pure.

In thee, O Lord, will I confide, By thee my wants are all supplied; Thou art my portion, thou my song, in thee my feeble hands are strong;

Chinese Tree Corn.

severance and economy—each one remarking those who had risen from small means to by Gov. Shunk, one of the Associate Judges of

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whose efforts have been crowned with such universal success. The season of this may, in a great measure be attributed to his having condined his practice to this one class of decases the saccitote. He has published a Pamer per leave of decases the saection. He has published a Pamer per leave a great measure the saection. He has published a Pamer per leave the saection. He has published a Pamer per leave the saection. Which he will end to any one requesting the same, by letter postage, paid containing over 1000 certificates from the most respectable individuals, of remarkable cures of diseased and selections of the saection of the saection and selections of the saection of the saection and selections of the saection of saection of the saecti

bave any knowledge of Irt. H. a present persons professing to have such are impostors.

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Mrs. Macomber will take charge of the female departmen
The Winter Term will commence Thursday, Dec. 3d, and con-

inue cleven weeks Turrun — English Branches, Auctent Languages, French, German, and Painting in water colors, extr \$1,00

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